CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,418—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 28, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes..	2nd May.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin ..	9th "
† MALWA	2970	600	C. F. Preston..	18th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt ..	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes ..	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton ...	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart.....	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler..	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber .	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3906	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers passing there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler....	21st "
PEKIN	3906	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson .	18th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91. about
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA..	R. Deperis..	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellon.....	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
24th April, 1891.

BOMBAY TO LONDON *VIA* ANTWERP.
CHEAP PASSAGES.
SAILING 29TH APRIL, 1891.

THE Splendid Steam-Ship "CALABRIA," 3,321 Tons Register, Captain J. Kennedy, owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, now lying in the Victoria Dock, has most comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fares from Rs. 350 according to accommodation.
She carries a Doctor and a full Staff of European Stewards
Apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 29th April, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 2nd May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 3rd May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 2nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired: excellent godowns accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge*.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.
SAILING ABOUT 29TH APRIL, 1891.

THE Splendid Steam-Ship "SCOTIA," 4,667 Tons Register, Captain W. R. Cato, owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, has splendid accommodation for a very few Passengers at very Moderate Rates. She carries a Doctor.
Apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, April 21, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown ..	3069	16th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

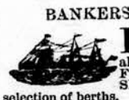
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th April, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enables them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at a considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINES, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE	per doz.	6	4	ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE	per doz.	6	4
Do. do.	in pints ... "	4	4	Do. do.	in pints .. "	4	4
BASS PALE ALE	"	6	4	GUINNESS FOREIGN STOUT	"	6	8
Do. do.	in pints "	4	4	Do. do.	in pints ... "	4	8

SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 3 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMBIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or references for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THORPE AND CO.

SCARVES AND TIES,
IMMENSE SELECTION.

	Rs. a.
COLORED WASHING TIES, for Office or General Wear, to tie a bow ..... Six for	1 8
TO TIE SAILOR'S KNOT ..... Six for	2 8

WASHING SILK ASCOTS.

TO TIE IN SAILOR KNOT, White and Figured ..... each	1 12
FANCY COLOURED ..... "	1 12
MADE KNOT SCARVES, all the Newest Shades ..... each	2 8

TIE CLIPS, SCARF-ADJUSTERS, SOCK SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE, NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat " " Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat " " Beaver Flexible Felt Hat " " Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat " " Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat " "	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

We pay special attention to the production of these Beverages, our long experience as manufacturers enabling us to maintain the high reputation these Waters have gained in Bombay.
The water from which they are manufactured is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, and no trouble is spared to render them pure and healthful.
New machines have lately been erected in the Factory, with the latest improvements, to charge the Waters with gas at a high pressure, making them in the highest degree Sparkling and Agreeable.

Soda Water Potash Water Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water Lemonade Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water Seltzer Water Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Orders for Ærated Waters in quantities of three Dozens and upwards will be DELIVERED FREE ON COOLIE HIRE to any part of Malabar Hill, Colaba, or Byculla, or reasonable distance from the Esplanade Road, Fort.
Special Terms given to Messes, Clubs, and Hotel-keepers, and other Large Consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL..	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to

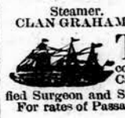
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN DRUMMOND ..	2950	N. Harrison ...	10th May.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2950	E. Worfolk ...	29th May.



THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

FOR MUMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. SULTAN, 100 A. I. 1,775 Tons Register, Captain R. COLLIN, will sail as above on or about the 5th May. Has splendid accommodation for cabin and other passengers. Mozambique cargo will be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM, EBRAHIM & Co.,
Khoja Mohla.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

THE "KNIGHT TEMPLAR," 4,200 tons Register, SAILS for ANTWERP probably 4th May. Has splendid accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric Light throughout. Fare Rs. 350. Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT DAMUDA STATION, B. N. RAILWAY.

A STEAM LAUNCH in good working order. Apply for particulars to the District Engineer, Damuda District, Chakardharpur.

G. A. ANDERSON,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

PORTABLE RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.

ABOUT 3 miles of Portable Railway, 16 lb. Steel Rails, complete with Fish Plates, Fish Bolts, and all fastenings, but without sleepers. Apply to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
Bombay.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage, &c.

KEMP'S SHAMPOO LIQUOR THE LUXURY FOR THE HOT WEATHER. COOLING, REFRESHING Rs. 2-8 per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
(SHAMPOO)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGAZINE CAMERA.
For 12½ Plates.
No dark Slides required,
The rapidity and simplicity is unique.
Price Rs. 130.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINES.

"Electricity, developed in various forms and ways, and scientifically applied to the human body, has proved itself a powerful agent in the treatment of Disease. Not only actual disease of the body, but also affections of the nervous system generally." From Rs. 10-8 to 26.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC BELLS.

Consisting of a Battery enclosed in a Stained Wood Cane, actuating an Electro-Magnetic Bell, with a length of double silk-covered Insulated Wire and Bell Push, a very useful portable contrivance. Small size ..... Rs. 9 0
Ditto of Superior Construction and Size... " 17 8
Ditto of very Superior Construction and Finish ..... Rs. 30 0
Gongs, Wire Cells, and all other necessaries for fitting up an establishment with electric communication kept in stock. For Prices see General Catalogue.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
Chemists and Importers of all kinds of Scientific Apparatus,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT "THYMOLITE" POWDER, Re. 1 per box.
PRICKLY HEAT ROS ALPINUS, Re 1 per bottle.
PRICKLY HEAT PELICULINE, Re. 1-4 per box.
PRICKLY HEAT COAL TAR SOAP, As. 12 per packet of 3 cakes.
PRICKLY HEAT All invaluable aids to the relief and cure of this IRRITATION.
PRICKLY HEAT KEMP & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST FISH
PRESERVED BY
MACONOCHIE BROS., MOIR AND BLANCHFLOWER.

		Rs.	a.
Bloaters, Real Yarmouth	Per tin	0	11
Cod's Roes	"	0	9
Digby Chicks	"	0	9
Haddocks, Findon	"	0	8
Do. Fresh	"	0	9
Herrings do.	"	0	6
Do. Devilled	"	0	9
Do. Kippered	"	0	11
Do. do. Large	"	1	2
Do. ala Sardine	"	0	12
Do. Red	"	0	14
Do. Spiced	"	0	9
Do. in Tomato Sauce,	"	0	12
Do. Ham Cured...	"	0	14
Mackerel, Fresh	"	0	9
Sprats, Dried	"	0	12
Do. Smoked	"	0	12

KEMP & Co., LIMITED,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

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Sequah's Oil	1	8
Sequah's Cure	1	8
Sequah's Instant Relief...	1	8
Sequah's Dentifrice......	0	8

Can now be obtained of all

CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS

IN BOMBAY.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

are the best and most popular of all

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES.

THEY ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

SEQUAH! SEQUAH!!

MR. JOHN A. KIRKBRIDE,

60, Tamarind Lane,

BOMBAY,

Is now prepared to supply the Trade,

AT LOWEST RATES,

with

SEQUAH'S POPULAR MEDICINES.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain G. PARODI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 28th Instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th April 1891.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN-TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th May, 1891, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers.
2. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending, as a special case, the payment to Mr. Manekshah Cowashah, acting allowance.
3. Sanction to be asked to the sale to Maneckbai,' widow, of 7·56 square yards of Municipal land fronting Nos. 23-29, Duncan Road, at Rs. 10 per yard.
4. Sanction to be asked to an arrangement with Mr. Pundlik Narayen Laud, by which, in exchange for a plot of Municipal land at Matunga, measuring 517 square yards, Mr. Laud gives free, for the construction of the new road, 2,079 yards, also a plot measuring 317 yards, *plus*, a sum of Rs. 109-8-0.
5. Government Resolution approving of the G. I. P. Railway Company's undertaking the construction of the overbridge to carry the Tansa Water Mains across the line of their railway at Ghatkopar on the conditions accepted by the Corporation.
6. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 278 to Casibai, widow of Moroba Manickjee, late Sub-Inspector, Road Department, being the amount of the pension contributions paid by her late husband to the Pension Fund.
7. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 200 to Mr. Carroll for medical attendance on the Municipal Staff employed on the Tansa Works. The amount to be debited to the allotment for the Works.
8. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Solicitors' charges, amounting to Rs. 632-8-0, incurred by Tobacco Inspector Dattatraya Bhau in defending himself against certain charges of corruption preferred against him by one Manku Chimu.
9. Resolution of the Standing Committee (1) forwarding Memorandum from the Commissioner, and report of the Chief Accountant, stating that the estimated expenditure on the new Municipal building during 1891-92 is Rs. 7,66,444-0-7, including Rs. 1,27,942-10-5, being the unexpended balance of the grant for 1890-91, while the balance of the Building Fund on the 31st March will amount to Rs. 2,66,100-3-5. And (2) recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 7,66,444-0-7 partly from the balance of the Building Fund by the sale of Government paper in which it has been invested, and partly as an advance from the Available Loan reserve Funds and other balances, pending the raising during 1891-92 of the loan of Rs. 8 lakhs sanctioned on account of the works."
10. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 2,956, for the construction of a 12" Pipe Sewer in extension of the Arthur Road 15" Pipe Sewer, to the junction of Suparibag Road and Government House Road.
11. Sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 252-14-5, to meet the cost of erecting a shed at the Ward Office, Dadur, for sheltering the vehicles and horses of the Inspectors of the Engineer's and Assessment Departments.
12. The Corporation's sanction to be asked to an agreement with Mr. C. C. James for his employment as Assistant Municipal Engineer, for a period of three years, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem.
13. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that the Commissioner be authorised to invite fresh tenders for electric lighting, of a portion of the City, including a clause for the continuance of such contract as may be agreed upon, or for the purchase of the plant at an estimated cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs.
14. Further report of the Committee appointed to draw up a representation to Government on the subject of Loan and Loan Funds.
15. Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the questions referred to in the report of the Commissioner, dated 24th September, 1890, regarding the defalcations of Ward Clerk Jamsetjee Muncherjee Hakim.
16. Government Letter on the subject of increasing the strength of the Bombay Police Force and the financial arrangements connected therewith.
17. Resolution of the Standing Committee, requesting the Corporation to inform Mr. Lalji Chamsi that, as the probable consumption of water in the charitable building in Bhendi Bazaar referred to is reported to be small, it will be exempted from the levy of Water Tax or compounded sum; but as there is a drain connection there, the property is chargeable to the Halalkhor Tax.
18. Letter from the Commissioner on the subject of shed erected by the Tramway Company on the footpath near Bazaar Gate Garden.
19. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the closing of dipping well situated at Suparibag Road.
20. Government Resolution on the Commissioner's Administration Report for 1889-90.
21. Letter from Mr. Douglas Galton, Chairman of the Organising Committee of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, asking assistance to the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which is to assemble in London on 10th August, 1891, and proposing that Delegates to the Congress be nominated by the Corporation.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, March 28, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the W. I. TURF CLUB will be REMOVED to POONA from the 1st Proximo. All LETTERS and CORRESPONDENCE in future to be addressed 4, MAIN STREET, POONA.

PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Assistant Secretary, W. I. TURF CLUB.

Bombay, 28th April, 1891.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year, ending 31st December, 1890, of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per quarter share (Free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1891, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કુંo.

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

WHY SUFFER WITH

ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam of your Chemists; use it when you are troubled with this distressing Disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very Seat of the Disease and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Bombay, Market, and other Medicine Vendors. Rs. 2 Per Bottle.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co.,

54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

SEQUAH'S PREPARATIONS are on SALE at PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 3, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

WANTED, A STEWARDESS for Vessel, sailing at once. Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BARBERA, Italian Pure Wine, Rs. 12 per dozen. CHIANTI, Best Italian Wine, Rs. 12 per dozen. PEARSE & CO., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Sole Agents.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

TO LET.—Two lovely BUNGALOWS, Khandala, close to station, charming scenery. Apply CUMOO SULLEMAN.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE New Improved Patent Giant ARISTON with iron axles and brass wheels, with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

GENT'S PUMPS.—Our SEASON'S STOCK has just arrived. Rs. 11 per Pair. Unequalled for Style and Quality.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Bombay.

TRANSPOSING PIANOS, with Patent Tuning Apparatus, will stand in good tune for 12 months without needing a Tuner. Can be seen and tried at S. ROSE & Co's., Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The above Hotel is next to Lord Reay Villa. It is under a First-Class Management. It is open only to European Ladies and Gentlemen.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

AN ENGLISH BARRISTER, deeply interested in India, will be glad to receive an INDIAN LAW-STUDENT to read in his Chambers and to reside with him in London. Terms reasonable. Address "Dennis," care of J. K. R. Cama, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

NOTICES.

THE MANACKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND, for the six months, from July to December, 1890, at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 30th Inst, to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th inst.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & CO., Agents.

Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1891.

ESTATE SURGEON-MAJOR D. A. PATTERSON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late DAVID AIKMAN PATTERSON, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, who died at Burlington Gardens, London, on the 26th October, 1890, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON, Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, April 21, 1891.

NOTICE.

DAVID WALLACE, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to me, the Undersigned, as Attorney for by the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 20th of January 1891, with effect throughout British India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any of the assets of, or being indebted to, or having claims or demands against or upon, the Estate of David Wallace, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, who died on the 5th of May 1889, are required to send to me at my residence at Umballa full particulars of such assets, debts, claims or demands on or before the 15th day of May 1891, in order that the same may be examined by me, and all claims and demands, if found correct, will be discharged.

Attested copies of Letters of Administration may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.

JAMES WALLACE, District Engineer, Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

Umballa Cantonment, Punjab, 10th April, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Tenders for the Purchase of any Number out of 12 LOTS OF ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th April, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Khetwady, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33 aforesaid ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE, and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KALLABHOY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32 Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Cutch, by his duly constituted Attorney, CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM residing in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the orders made in the above suit and bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and the twenty-fourth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the consent Judge's order bearing date the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY, Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee, and Noorbai, widow of Ally Miya Chand, daughters and administratrixes of the estate and effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy and Datoobhoy Ebrahim, the Mortgagee of the share and interest of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the East side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43-47 A and 47 B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the South by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shaik Boolun bin Alan and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Balloo Miya Coor, and on or towards the West by the said Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now partly in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal or his tenants and partly in the occupation of his said Mortgagee, Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. BENNETT and Company, or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attornies for the Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th Day of March, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES

FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„	390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished...	„	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„	410
Marcks & Co's Solid Cottage.....................	„	420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,

1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

SIR JOHN POWER & SON,

JOHN'S LANE DISTILLERY,

DUBLIN.

TRADE MARK

P (in Diamond.)

POT STILL ONLY.

BOTTLED IN BOND AT THE DISTILLERY.

Swallows (5 Years Old) ....Rs. 30 per Dozen

„ (3 „) .... „ 27 „

Apply to LYON & Co., Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF

Curtains, Foolkaries, Purdahs, &c., &c. Sold at a Bargain to make room for FRESH STOCK. Prices very moderate.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Poor Boys' Seminary, Framjee C. Institute, 5-45 p.m.
Prize Distribution, B. V. R., Town Hall.
Music at the Yacht Club, this evening.
Columbia Skating Rink.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Carrie entered on Monday and the s. s. Daybreak and Flamboro left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. Templar and Singapore entered the dock yesterday.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.—The second annual exhibition of the Poor Boys' Seminary will be held this evening, at 5-45, in the Framji Cowasji Institute (Dhobi Talao), under the presidency of Colonel Wilson. All sympathisers are cordially invited to attend.

SERIOUS STREET ACCIDENT.—Last night, whilst Bhimee Rowjee was passing along the Doongree Street, she was knocked down and run over by a cart, with the result that several of her ribs were fractured. She was brought to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is now lying in a precarious state.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.—The celebrated vocalists from Agra, Ustad Gulam Abbas and Ustad Nathan Khan, are announced to give a concert of Indian music, in the Framji Cowasjee Institute, on Saturday, at 9 p.m. The names of those singers are so well known that they are sure to attract a large audience.

FIRE AT COLABA.—On Monday evening, a quantity of loose cotton, in Gokuldass Kulianjee's cotton press, at Colaba, took fire, but being caught in time was extinguished without the aid of the fire-brigade. The damage was estimated at Rs. 500, and the fire is supposed to have been caused by the friction of some machinery.

EXPORTING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Elias Ebrahim, on remand, who, it may be recollected, was prosecuted by Rustom Pestonji, Inspector of Opium, for exporting 20¼lbs. of opium to Cochin without a license, was yesterday convicted of the offence by Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Courts and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THE COLUMBIA RINK.—Professor Murtuza, the Iron Man of the World," as he is styled, appears for the first time at the Columbia Skating Rink to-night. The fact of his appearance in Bombay caused no ordinary sensation, and it is anticipated that the Rink will be crowded to-night. The management, we are informed, have been requested to perform specially for the military for a separate night.

MURDER.—An atrocious murder was committed at Igatpuri on the G. I. P. R. line. A Madrasi, of 20 years, murdered a Native Christian girl of sixteen years by cutting her throat with a knife, because the girl refused to comply with his overtures to marry him. After committing the horrible deed, the accused gave himself up to the police and admitted his guilt before a Magistrate, who committed him to the Sessions Court for trial.—*Deccan Herald.*

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., this evening :—

Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	Du Und Du	Strauss.
The Chorister		J. Pougher.
Le Premier Amour	Polka de Concert for Cornet Solo	Neumann.
Selection	Carmen up to Date	C. Coote.
Quadrille	Barbe Bleue	Sauzeau.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—Kassum Bapoo, alias Jaffer Amir, was placed before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, on three different charges of thefts of silver ornaments and wearing apparel, the property of a woman, named Tai,and two others. The accused committed the theft during the last two months without being detected, but while trying to dispose of the stolen property a few days ago he was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion, and on pleading guilty he was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a man named Mowlabax Peerbux, was charged before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to break into a house at Girgaum, occupied by a Mahomedan woman, named Kulsum. On the night of the 24th inst. the accused was found tampering with the lock of the complainant's room, and was arrested by a police sepoy. The accused denied the charge but admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A RIOTOUS PAIR OF LODGERS.—W. MacDonald and J. W. Honlihan appeared before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday morning, to answer to the charge of abusive language and unseemly behaviour preferred against them by Thomas George Swinden, proprietor of Swinden's Private Boarding Establishment, Bori Bunder. Both defendants expressed their regret at what had occurred, and, as they had vacated their lodgings, the complainant withdrew the charge and declined prosecution with the acquiescence of the Magistrate.

A LOST PRECIOUS STONE.—Luximon Zilloo applied to Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, for a summons for assault against Major Alexander, of the Marine Battalion Regiment, Marine Lines. The applicant stated that Major Alexander directed him to search for a precious stone, which he had lost and to find it within two hours. Whilst the complainant was still searching he was asked by his master whether he had found it, and on replying in the negative Major Alexander is alleged to have set upon him, struck him with his clenched fist, pressed his throat, dashed him against the wall, threw him down, and finally tore his clothes. The petitioner said he bore marks of assault and could produce witnesses. Mr. Richardson granted the application.

A BAZAAR FOR CHOWPATTY.—A correspondent writes :—The importance of the subject of the proposed erection of a bazaar at Chowpatty justifies a repetition of the information already tendered. It was recently thought expedient by the residents of this locality, which is becoming a centre of leading and light, to press the question of the erection of a bazaar upon the Civic Fathers for consideration, and they have succeeded in sending in a memorial to the Corporation signed by numerous influential gentlemen. This is a step in the right direction. It is proposed to provide for the growing needs of these now large and populous localities. How often families residing at the farthest end of Chowpatty have occasion to consider that they might as well have lived in town, but for the convenience of the airy abodes they occupy on account of the exasperatingly vexatious distance from the central marts of the town. Assuredly this is one of the matters of real moment that are crying out for ventilation, and when it is brought up for discussion in the Corporation I hope it will go beyond the stage of receiving the stereotyped reply that the matter will receive attention.

IT is hard for civilians to understand the sensitiveness of army medical men about their titles and honours, and the following story, gravely repeated by Sir Andrew Clark in his letter to Mr. Stanhope, seems rather to detract from the dignity of an undoubted hero. He says that when Surgeon-General Sir Anthony Home received the Victoria Cross for his heroic defence of the wounded in a street at Lucknow,he was the only officer decorated on the occasion who was not afterwards invited to the Palace. He felt the slight so keenly that for years afterwards he refused to wear the decoration which he had so honourably won. It is also noted that when Surgeon Reynolds received the Victoria Cross for his gallant conduct at Rorke's Drift, his companion, an officer of engineers, was afterwards invited to the Palace, but Surgeon Reynolds was passed over unnoticed. The conclusion drawn on behalf of the army medical officers shows how bitter is the jealousy of the combatant officer. Sir Andrew Clark says : "He did not belong, one might infer, to the same caste, and he was therefore unfit to sit with any combatant officer above the salt." As Sir Andrew Clark himself admits "to those who may not understand the ways of the world of military life, these may seem to be small things, unworthy of consideration." They are hardly made bigger by the explanation that they are "symbols of things which in the aggregate become serious inasmuch as they tend to foster discord, disaffection and distrust, and to man with growingly inferior persons a department upon which the nation depends for the safety of its army in peace and for the conditions essential to its success in war.' Why should they have this tendency in a profession in which the public look for manliness above all things ?

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

JAMES INGLE, a European, employed as a measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, appeared at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, in answer to a summons taken out against him on the 10th instant by Cornelius Rozario, a pensioned apothecary, charging him with enticing away Matilda Caroline Rozario, his (complainant's) wife, with criminal intent and committing adultery with her between the months of November and December 1890.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the complainant ; Mr. Wilkin, solicitor, defended Mr. Ingle ; while Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared for Mrs. Matilda Caroline Rozario.

Mr. Turner, in opening the case, said : Mr. Rozario was married to Mrs. Rozario on the 25th of January 1869, at St. Mary's Church, Poona ; and there had been three children as issues of the marriage. Mr. Rozario had to go to different parts in the Presidency in the performance of his duties, and took his wife with him, who, however in 1887, left him. Mr. Rozario would tell the Court what occasion his wife had to leave him. He had nothing whatever to do with the defendant, and the only altercation Mr. Rozario had with his wife was about an engagement and the proposed marriage of his eldest daughter. Mrs. Rozario left Mr. Rozario in May 1887 and came to Bombay, and resided with her mother, Mrs. Simpson, who is a widow, and keeps a boarding-house in Hummum Street. With Mrs. Simpson Mrs. Rozario had resided up to the present time with her husband's consent. In the month of December last Mr. Ingle, who appeared to have been known to Mrs. Rozario, induced her to go with him to Khandalla. They went up together to Khandalla, where Mr. Ingle engaged a bungalow and there passed themselves off as Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, residing together as husband and wife. They came back to Bombay after a short stay at Khandalla, and the result of that visit was that Mrs. Rozario became pregnant. Mr. Rozario had not cohabited with his wife since she left him in May 1887.

Cornelius Rozario, pensioned apothecary, examined, said : On the 25th of January 1869, I was married to my wife, Caroline Rozario, at St. Mary's Church, Poona ; and I produce my certificate granted on the day of my marriage.

Mr. Turner : And how many children have you had ?—Three.

The eldest was born when ?—On the 25th of October 1869 a girl was born. The second one was a son born on June 5th, 1879. The third was a daughter born 24th October 1884. They are all alive.

The Magistrate : Were these children under the guardianship of the mother ?—Not at present. They are under me. But they were then.

Mr. Turner : Did you and your wife live happily together ?—Yes. Until the 2nd of May while I was at Neemuch.

Why did she leave you ?—Because I had an altercation with her about the marriage of my daughter Caroline to one Mr. Daniel, who is dead.

And your wife came down to Bombay with her three children to live with her mother, Mrs. Simpson ?—Yes.

Mrs. Simpson kept a boarding-house ?—So I believe. I only knew this in 1888 when I came to Bombay.

The Magistrate : Did you come here on leave ?—No. I took my pension and came here in the month of June.

Mr. Turner : Have you cohabited with your wife since she left you in June ?—No.

Where were you last October ?—On the 27th of October I left Bombay for the Persian Gulf in the employ of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company as medical attendant on board. At that time my wife and children were with Mrs. Simpson.

When did you return to Bombay ?—On the 2nd December 1890.

Where was your wife then ?—She was not in Bombay.

When did you leave Bombay again ?—On the 23rd December. My wife was in Bombay then.

The Court : When did you see your wife ?—From the 15th to the 23rd of December at her mother's house, almost every day when I came ashore.

Mr. Turner : Used you to go to the house ?—Yes.

For what purpose ?—To see my children.

Where did you go on Dec. 23 ?—I left for the Persian Gulf and returned about the end of January.

On your return, did you go to Mrs. Simpson's house to see your children ?—Yes.

Did you see your wife ?—No. Not on the first day. I saw her once afterwards.

The Court : When did you see her ?—On my last return from the Gulf. I returned on March 17th.

Did you go to Mrs. Simpson's house ?—Yes.

What happened ?—I used to go to see my children in Mrs. Simpson's house. But I could not see my wife, as she avoided me. On the 21st of March I went over to the house as usual, and saw my wife sitting on a sofa. As soon as she saw me she ran from the sitting-room into the bed-room and locked the door. I tapped at the door and asked her to open it. She left the bed-room by another door, and went below and locked herself up in an empty room.

The Magistrate : She was in the room then ?—Yes. Sir. I then left the house after writing a letter to her.

The Magistrate : Have you got that letter here ?—No. I sent it to her by my son, Charles Samuel Rozario. She refused to see him.

Mr. Turner : Subsequently you received certain information and came to this Court and charged the defendant with criminal intent and adultery ?—Yes.

The Magistrate : What did you charge Mr. Ingle with ?—With enticing away my wife and committing adultery.

Cross-examination reserved.

Matilda Caroline Rozario, the wife of the complainant, examined, said : I am the wife of Cornelius Rozario, the complainant in the case, to whom I was married on January 25, 1869.

The Magistrate : What religion are you ?—Protestant, I was married to him at Poona. This is my marriage certificate.

Mr. Turner : You resided with your husband until when ?—I don't quite remember the date. It was about three or four years ago in the month of May.

And you came down to Bombay from Neemuch bringing your three children with you?—Yes. I resided with my mother, Mrs. Simpson, in Hummum Street, Fort.

Since when did you know Mr. Ingle ?—Some years ago.

The Magistrate : Did you know him before or after you left your husband ?—Before I left my husband at Neemuch.

Mr. Turner : Before your husband left last December did you go anywhere ?—I went to Khandalla last November. I do not remember on what date.

The Magistrate : Did you go alone ?—No. I went with Mr. Ingle.

Mr. Turner : Did you go up in the same train ?—Yes.

Who went with you ?—My youngest child, Louisa.

Did you take a servant with you ?—Yes, we took a cook with us.

The Magistrate : What's his name ?—He gave his name as Isaac.

Isaac, apparently a Madrassee, wearing a large white turban, was called, and identified by the witness.

On Mr. Wilkin asking the Magistrate to record that Isaac came from the body of the Court and might have understood the evidence since he spoke English, the witness was ordered to stand outside. A note was taken that Isaac was seated about thirty paces away and might have heard the evidence.

Mr. Turner : Where did you live at Khandalla ?—We took a house near the station.

The Magistaate : With whom did you live ?—With Mr. Ingle. It was about ten minutes distance from the station.

What time did you arrive at Khandalla ?—At about seven or eight at night, and Mr. Ingle and I stayed together in a waiting-room all night.

What happened that night ?—Nothing.

And did you and Mr. Ingle stay at that house ?—Yes. For about twenty days—I do not quite remember how long we lived together.

How did you live together ?—I do not know what you mean. Mr. Ingle occupied the same room as I did.

You know that your husband has charged Mr. Ingle with adultery with you at Khandalla. Is that true or false ? You are bound to speak the truth ; you are on your oath.

Withness, after some hesitation, said : It was true.

Mr. Turner : What names did you and the defendant pass under while at Khandalla ?—Mr. and Mrs. Simpson.

With whom did you return to Bombay ?—With Mr. Ingle. We returned to my mother's house, and Mr. Ingle came there as a boarder.

Cross-examination reserved.

The case was adjourned, till Thursday, the 7th proximo, at 11-30 a.m.

AN International Congress of railway employes will be held in Stockholm in May, and it is expected that there will be a number of delegates present from other parts of Europe.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

EXCOMMUNICATION FOR GETTING A NAIQUIN TO SING.

RAGHUNATH DAMODHAR *vs.* JANARDHAN GOPAL AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to him Rs. 5,000 as damages and the costs of the suit for their having adopted and published a resolution depriving him of his privileges and rights as a member of the Pathare Kshatria caste. Mr. Lang, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the defendants.

It appears that the plaintiff and the defendants are members of the Pathare Kshatria caste in Bombay. On the 9th March, 1889, the plaintiff received a letter in the Marathi character, signed by the defendant, Dadoba Wamon Khote, calling upon the plaintiff to appear at a meeting of the "Gramasth," and to show cause why he should not, in conformity with a caste resolution, be liable to be regarded as an offender of the caste in consequence of his having, in contravention of the caste rules, engaged the services of a naiquin for singing purposes on the occasion of the investiture of the sacred thread of his nephew's son ; and why the "man-pan" invitation to him by the caste should not be stopped. The rules referred to in the letter as caste rules were certain rules regarding outlay on ceremonial occasions which were framed about the year 1887 by some of the members of the committee appointed by a club, called the "Kshatria Union Club," and one of such rules is as follows :—"The practice of bringing a naiquin to sing in the mandap on the day of the 'moonj' or marriage ceremony, is to be put a stop to." The rules had never been adopted by the caste, and were not the rules of the caste. Even if the rules had been adopted and approved by a majority of the caste, which they had not been, such majority, the plaintiff contended, would have no power to impose the rules upon other members of the caste. The plaintiff, on the 11th March, 1889, sent a reply to the letter received by him. But not satisfied with the letter sent to him, the defendants and sixteen others held a meeting on the 11th March, 1889, at which they passed a resolution depriving him of the "man-pan" invitation by the caste, and directing that copies of the resolution should be sent to the "Desh" and "Chargaon." The defendants caused the resolution to be circulated among the members of the caste, and otherwise published it. They also attempted to carry out the resolution by preventing the usual "man-pan" invitation being sent to the plaintiff, which was equivalent to ex-communicating him from his community. By reason of these acts of the defendants, the plaintiff said he had been injured greatly in his character and reputation, and had been deprived of the society of many of his caste-fellows and friends.

The defendants submitted that the questions involved in the suit were questions of caste discipline, and as such were entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the Court ; and that the rules complained of were not and are not *ultra vires* of the caste, and are perfectly just and proper. They were duly approved and adopted by the caste in the usual way, and were valid and binding upon all the members of the caste. The resolution referred to in the plaint was not a resolution passed by the defendants, but was a resolution of a meeting of the Girgaum committee, properly convened, where the defendants and others were present ; and it was contended that whatever passed at that meeting was privileged. Those present at the meeting voted for the resolution ; and this, the defendants submitted, they did *bona fide* in the performance of their social duty. They denied having circulated or published the resolution ; and they asserted that if it was thrown to the "Chargaon," it was the result of the plaintiff's action in demanding a copy of the resolution by his letter of the 1st of April from Dadoba Wamon, one of the defendants, who could not, without the assent of the "Chargaon," comply with his request. It was urged that the resolution was perfectly just and proper as a matter of caste discipline ; and that the plaintiff, having chosen to disobey the caste regulations, was justly amenable to the jurisdiction of the caste, which had full authority in such matters. It was denied that the resolution was tantamount to ex-communication, or that it injured the plaintiff's character or reputation, or had caused him any damage of which the Court could take any cognisance. Even if the plaintiff had any cause of complaint against the defendants, which they entirely denied, they submitted that he should have, in the first place, appealed to the "Chargaon" and to the "Desh" for redress before filing this suit. It was further submitted that all the persons who were parties to the resolution should be made parties to the suit ; and that the suit was accordingly defective. Under the circumstances the defendants submitted that this suit was improper and vexations, and should be dismissed with costs.

Several issues were raised in the case, the first of them being as to the Court's jurisdiction, which was argued at some length. His lordship took time to consider his decision on the question of the Court's jurisdiction ; and the hearing was adjourned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Ethelwada, 1,566 tons, Captain J Harrison, sailed yesterday for Bassein, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Chittagong, 1,240 tons, Captain O Davy, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Flamboro, 1,258 tons, Captain D Jones, cleared yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Verax 1,640 tons, Captain R G McDowell, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Aden, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Maltby, 1,803 tons, Captain P W Sherwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from New-castle, with a cargo of 3,625 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts Craig and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A F Ferguson, Mr Leighton B Ker, Mr J A Wilson, Private Diger of Rl Dub Fusiliers and 659 deck.

THE Italian Steamer Singapore, 2,431 tons, Captain G Parodi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Genoa—Surgeon Major Orr, Lieut Strachey, Revd Fittey, Mr Spring, Mr Burghard Mr Schwart, Mrs Quarl Rosa, Mr and Mrs Paul, Mrs Alexander, Mr G Conti, and Mr Walter Moos. From Aden—Captain E Cantoni and Captain Brauchi.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Notice received from the Collector of Salt Revenue is published for general information :—

"The Johnstone Castle Buoy at the entrance to Malvan has broken adrift and been replaced as a temporary measure by a small one."

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	H. M. S. Redbreast	Breedy	Zanzibar, April 11.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, April 10.
	Maltby (s)	Sherwood	New Castle, Mar 27.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, April 25.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Flamboro (s)	Jones	Trieste, &c.
	Ethelwada (s)	Harrison	Bassein.
	Chittagong (s)	Davey	Hull.

The steamer Verax, Captain McDowell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Bendi, for Havre.
" Germania, for Havre.
" Arabia, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Singapore, for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

23 Nevasa s ....Macfadeyn ...Bombay, April 14.
Chusan s ....Thompson ..London, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

April 23.—Steamers Clan Macarthur, City of Oxford, Lindula, Pelican, Chollerton and Hochheimer, and schooner A. B. Bull.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 25, 1891).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn D M Davidson, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

PORT BLAIR.

The services of Capt H B Thornhill, Depy Supt, Port Blair, having been placed, on his return from furlough, at the disposal of the N-W Provinces and Oudh Government from the 15th instant the following officers are confirmed :—Mr E H Man as Depy Supt ; Mr F E Tuson as First Assist Supt ; Mr O H Brookes as Second Assist Supt ; and Mr H G Tayler as Third Assist Supt.

Consequent on the departure of Mr O H Brookes, Second Assist Supt, Port Blair, on furlough the following temporary promotions are made in the Port Blair Commission until further orders :—Mr H G Tayler, Third Assist Supt, to officiate as Second Assist Supt ; Mr M V Portman, Extra Assist Supt, 1st class, to officiate as Third Assist Supt ; and Mr W Jessop, Extra Assist Supt, 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assist Supt, 1st class.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Rev H O Moore, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

GENERAL.

The services of Surgns J Murray and W R Clark, I M D, on special duty with the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

SURVEYS.

The following officers of the Bombay Survey Dept are appointed to the Survey of India Dept as Assist Superintendents, 2nd grade :—Messrs B G Gilbert-Cooper, C F Erskine, and A E Spring.

FORESTS.

Mr A E Wild, Depy Conservator, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Punjab, during the absence on one year's furlough of Mr R H C Whittall, Conservator of Forests. 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn E R W C Carroll, I M S, (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as offig Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

The services of Assist Surgn Trishita Nath Sinha, on deputation with the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, are replaced, with effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of his duties in the Agent to the Govr-Genl's Camp, at the disposal of the Surgn-Genl with the Govt of India.

Lieut F T C Hughes, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Erinpura, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut H L Goodenough.

Surgeon-Major G H D Gimlette, M D, I M S (Bengal), Residency Surgn and ex-officio Assist to the Resident in Nepal, is confirmed in the appointment of Agency Surgn in Baghelkhand, vice Surgn-Major S J Goldsmith, retired.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission :—

Consequent on the appointment of Mr R D Hare, Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be Director of Land Records and Agriculture—Mr R Obbard, Special Assist Commissioner, to be a Depy Commissioner of the 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge until later orders ; and Capt J G Morris, S C, Assist Commissioner of the 1st class (on furlough.)

Consequent on the appointment of Capt R V Garrett, Assistt Commissioner of the 2nd (offig 1st) class, to be Assist Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and with effect from the date on which he assumed charge, —Pandit Suraj Narayan, Assist Commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as an Assist Commissioner of the 1st class : and Capt R D C Davies, S C, Assist Commissioner of the 3rd (offig 2nd) class, to be a substantive Assist Commissioner of the 2nd class.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified :—

Mr D J Burbridge to revert to class V of the Enrolled List ; and Mr A Newmarch to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List.

Mr R Nathan's sub pro tem appointment to Class IV of the Enrolled List ; Mr W D F Cowley to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV ; and Mr M A Hydari to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List.

Mr R Morris to officiate in Class III ; Mr C E Crawley to revert to Class IV ; Mr G D Pudumjee to revert to Class V ; Mr K B Wagle to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List ; and Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from the 25th March 1891, in consequence of the grant of furlough to Mr J Taylor,—Mr G D Pudumjee to officiate in Class IV ; Mr K B Wagle to officiate in Class V ; and Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to officiate in Class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st March 1891—Mr E Lawrence to officiate in Class III of Accountants General ; Mr G H R Hart to officiate in Class II of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st April 1891,—Mr C R C Kiernander to revert to Class I ; Mr C E Crawley to officiate in Class III ; Mr W D F Cowley to officiate in Class IV ; and Mr M A Hydari to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

The following substantive promotions are made vice Mr E Rule, retired :—Mr J E O'Conor is promoted substantively to Class I ; Mr H G Cowie to Class II ; Mr W H Dobbie to Class III ; Mr H J Brereton to Class IV ; Mr W D F Cowley to Class V ; and Mr K B Wagle to Class VI of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Field Operations.

Miranzai—Major V Jenkins, Assist Adjt-Genl, Peshawar Dist, to be Assist Adjt-Genl, Miranzai Field Force, vice Major C C Egerton, wounded.

Manipur—Lieut R M Edwards, 18th Regt of Bengal Infantry, to be Orderly Officer to the officer Commanding the Silchar Column ; and Capt St G L Steele, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be Brigade-Major, Silchar Column.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col St J F Michell, S C, Sqdn Comdr, 1st Bengal Cavy, offig Assist Adjt-Genl, to be an Assist Adjt-Genl on the Establishment, vice Col E A Money, who has vacated that appointment.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment :—Lieut R E Grimston, S C, Sqdn Officer, 6th (The Prince of Wales's) Regt of Bengal Cavy, to be Adjt, vice Capt J G Turner, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bgde-Surgn J B Hamilton, M D, Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Depy Surgn-Genl, vice Depy Surgn-Genl W Collis, transferred to the Home Establishment.

Surgn-Major C W Calthrop, M D, I M S, Bengal Estabt to officiate as Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, vice Sugn-Major J Reid, on leave.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C R Hodgins, R A, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date of joining.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col W L Dalrymple, h p, Depy Adjt-Genl in Ireland, to be Depy Qr-Mr-Genl, vice Col W F Gatacre, D S O, appointed Adjt-Genl of the Bombay Army.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut J M Home, R A, Wing Officer, 1st Batt, 2nd (The Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (The Sirmoor Rifles), is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut E W Wall, Devonshire Regt, offg Sqdn Officer, 17th Bengal Cavy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

With reference to G G O No 295 of 1891, Second Lieut P G W Eckford, Royal Irish Rifles, is posted to the Bengal instead of to the Madras Army.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Col J H Green, C B, Staff Corps, for four months ; Col D W Inglis, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 35th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for six months ; Major B C Graves, S C, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 5th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year ; and Capt G H Watson, S C, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd class, Punjab, for 210 days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Capt P A Buckland, S C, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, for one year.

Capt A W Brooke, S C, Wing Commander, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regt of Bengal Infy, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India, (m c) for ten months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—Col B J Goldie, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, (m c) for six months ; and Capt G F Rowcroft, S C, Wing Comdr, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, (p a) for six months.

Col A J D Hawes, D S O, S O, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India.

PENSIONS.

Mr J T Greatorex, Depy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Colonel.—Major A E Gordon.
To be Captain.—Lieut H B Vaughan.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Major-Genl Sir J Hudson, K C B, S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

Hony Capt and Supernumerary Depy Commissioner G Chooet to be absorbed in the grade of Depy Commissioner ; Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary C Stone to be Assist Commissary ; Hony Lieut and supernumerary Depy Assist Commissary J H Dickson to be absorbed in the grade of Depy Assist Commissary ; Sub-Condr and Supernumerary Condr J Haddock to be absorbed in the grade of Condr ; Sergt (sub pro tem Sub-Condr) W H Francke to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 28th January 1891, vice Hony. Capt and Depy Commissary R Butler transferred to the pension establishment.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Infantry—Havildar Amin Gul to be Jemadar to complete the establishment.

6th Punjab Infantry—Jemadar Kalia to be Subadar and Havildar Chhajju to be Jemadar, vice Moti, transferred to the pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

Col C N Hodgson, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 32nd (Punjab), Regt of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Promotions.

Lieut A J Pilcher, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, supernumerary, employed on submarine mining duty, is promoted to Assist Engr, 1st grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 12th Jan 1891.

The undermentioned warrant officers are promoted to the rank of Assist Barrack Master :—Sub-Conductors—T Atkins, E G Crunden, A Cooke, C Hamilton, T Naughton, C Warner, T Golding, T Smith and E Steward.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr R A Colquhoun, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, are lent to the British South African Company.

The leave for twelve months granted to Mr Colquhoun is cancelled.

Mr C M Davies, Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Locomotive Dept, has been granted by the Agent and Chief Engr, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, nine months' furlough.

Mr J Craig, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is promoted to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, and appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr and Secy to the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India in the Public Works Dept.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. P. & Oudh Gazette.*)

Leave of Absence.

Ghazipur Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut T Wyer is granted leave of absence for six months out of India on urgent private affairs from such date as he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

H H the Lieut-Govr, N-W Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotions from dates specified :—Mr A C Evans, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; Mr N r McLeod, Ex Engr, temporary rank, to be Ex Engr. 4th grade ; Mr N F. Mackenzie, Assist Engr, 1st grade, to Ex Engr, 4th grade ; Mr F Clayton, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, to be Assist Engr, 1st grade ; and Mr J A Cones, Assist Engr, 1st grade, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade.

The services of Mr W J Wilson, E Engr, 2nd grade, Under-Secy to Government, N W Provinces and Oudh and Personal Assist to Chief Engr P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, have been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Dept. of this Government.

Mr C Perrin, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to Govt, N W Provinces and Oudh, and Personal Assist to the Chief Engr, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, vice Mr W J Wilson, temporarily transferred to the Municipal Dept.

(*Calcutta Gazettes.*)

Mr C R Marriot, Offg Magis and Collr, Pubna, is appointed to act as Collr of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Scobell Armstrong, or until further orders.

Capt J F Macnair, Commdt, Calcutta Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for 8 months.

Lieut W K Eddis is appointed to act as Commdt of the Calcutta Light Horse, during the absence, on leave, of Capt J F Macnair, or until further orders.

Mr H P Peterson, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Faridpur, is allowed furlough for 8 months.

Lieut H B Spooner, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, in allowed leave of absence for 6 months.

Mr H Cox, Jt-Magis and Depy Colr, Monghyr, is transferred to Kurseong, in the dist of Darjiling.

Mr A H Collins, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, Dacca, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Jessore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H F Matthews, or until further orders.

Mr. W. R. Bright, Jt-Magis and Dep Collr, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act as Magis and Collr, of Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. M. Waller.

Mr A Earle, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, Kurseong, Darjiling, is appointed to act as Depy Commr of Singbhum, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R H Renny.

Mr F R S Collier, Offg Magis and Collr, Midnapur, is allowed special leave for 6 months.

Mr P H O' Brien, Tempy Jt-Magis and Depy Colr, Rangpur, is appointed to act as Magis and Collr of Dinajpur, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt.

The Hon'ble H J S Cotton, Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Depts, is allowed furlough for 7 months.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Depy Commr, on special duty, is appointed to act as Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Depts, during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble H. J. S. Cotton, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Postford, Dist and Sess Judge, Tipperah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist and Sess Judge of Faridpur.

Mr. S. J. Douglas, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr, Tipperah, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of that dist during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Postford, or until further orders.

POLICE.

Mr V W Bertelsen, Dist Supdt of Police, Birbhum, is allowed furlough for 1 year.

Mr W H Cornish, Dist Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for 3 months.

Mr W W Daly, CIE, Dist Supdt of Police, on furlough, is appointed to be Depy Insptr-Genl of Police vice Col W L N Knyvett, retired.

LEGISLATIVE.

Mr Gordon Leith, Offg Depy Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal affairs, is appointed to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Legislative Dept.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—OPIUM.

In consequence of the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. G R Carter, late Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 5th grade, the following promotions are made in the Opium Dept :—

Mr A T Christian, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 1st grade, to be Sub-Depy Opium Agent, fifth grade.

Mr J O D Murray, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 2nd grade, to be Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 1st grade.

Mr W L L Reed, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr C C Lincoln, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 3rd grade, to be Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

Mr E C Godfrey, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr G W Oliphant, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, probationary grade, to be Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

Mr A H Biss, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, probationary grade, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr J E Powell, Offg Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, to be Asst Sub-Dpy Opium Agent, probationary grade, sub pro tem.

Mr A Christian, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is transferred to the Behar Agency, and is placed in charge of the Monghyr sub-division.

Mr P Ross is appointed to act as Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A M Alone, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr W Connan, Exec Engr, is appointed to officiate as Supdg Engr of the Orissa Circle, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr R H Rhind, or until further orders.

Mr R B Buckly, Temporary Supdg Engr, has been appointed by the Local Government, on deputation, to inquire into the system of canal administration in Orissa.

Mr. W S Bremner, Assist Engineer, attached to the office of the Supdg Engr, South-Western Circle, is transferred to the Nuddea River's Div.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Maj H P Maxwell, B S C, Depy-Commr, Cachar, is deputed on especial duty with the Silchar Column of the Manipur Field Force.

Mr G Godfrey, CS, Depy-Commr. Khasi and Jaintia Hills, is appointed to officiate as Depy-Commr, Cachar, during the absence of Maj H St P Maxwell, B S C, or until further orders.

Mr A W Davis, Offg Depy-Commr, Naga Hills, is deputed on special duty with the Kohima Column of the Manipur Field Force.

Lieut A E Woods, M S C, Asst-Commr, is re-transferred to the Naga Hills dist, and appointed to officiate as Depy-Commr of the dist, during the absence of Mr A W Davis, or until further orders.

Mr L St John Brodrick, Asst Dist-Supdt of Police, Nowgong, is deputed temporarily on special duty to the Naga Hills dist.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Canterbury s—13 packages writing papers, H Abdoolally.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—8 barrels cylinder oil, S S Narrilwala.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna s—30 drums soft soap, E Essoobjee ; 9 bales writing papers, A H Kikabhoy ; 10 cases writing papers, N Cumroodin ; 4 cases cheese, and 4 cases oilmanstores, D Ruttonsey ; 83 bales old newspapers, A Sulleman ; 6 bales printing papers, G V Shreecrisnadass.

Huzara s—10 cases oilmanstores and 5 cases confectionery, B Nuzerally ; 200 packages candles, S A S Dawood ; 110 packages oilmanstores, soap, &c., A N and C S Co-operative Society ; 14 cases virmillion color, 14 cases varnish, and 125 kegs paint of sorts, M A Hoosein ; 101 drums varnish, 9 casks paint of sorts, 25 cases yellow color,and 140 packages color of sorts, T F Bengalee ; 6 casks zinc paint, 160 drums linseed oil, and 4 casks zinc paint, A Sumsoodin ; 468 kegs paint of sorts, and 112 kegs zinc paint, M A Hoosein ; 104 packages oilmanstores, Budroodin Nuzerally.

Peninsular s—10 cases medicine, &c, F S Madon and Co ; 21 bales writing papers, N Cumroodin ; 4 bales printing paper, G Claridge and Co ; 27 bales printing and writing papers, M A Essobhoy ; 25 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally ; 10 cases quinine, Owen and Okell.

Chatfield s—207 packages oilmanstores, 24 packages ham, cheese, &c, and 5 cases stationery, &c, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—25 drums linseed oil, H Shaikadum and Co ; 20 drums turpentine and 80 drums linseed oil, E Kikabhoy ; 60 drums turpentine, E Essoobjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 cases stationery and 10 cases soap, A Tyebally ; 3 packages soap, M Sheerajoodin.

FROM ANTWERP.

Huzara s—450 boxes candles, A Shaik Adum ; 337 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy ; 58 cases glassware, J Runmull ; 280 cases window glass, T. Ebramjee ; 125 cases window glass, H Lallmia ; 58 packages straw boards and 20 cases papers, S A S Dawood ; 308 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Acme s—200 cwts coir yarn, T. Lowjee ; 1,000 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell ; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Nansey Khairaz and Co ; 205 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Aston Hall s—130 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 21,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 300 cwts mussoor and 201 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 139 cwts myrabbollams, S Dossa and Co ; 51 bales cotton, S Moloobhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Scotia s—3 bales skin, J M Rehimtoolabhoy ; 390 cwts horns, E Purdina ; 117 cwts olibanum, N Mowjee ; 165 cwts olibanum, J Shamjee ; 4,431 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co : 1,650 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co ; 220 cwts olibanum, D Khimjee ; 125 cwts gum, C Nurpal ; 115 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee ; 46 cwts gum, E Gangjee and Co ; 150 cwts coir yarn, C Khelsee and Co.

Peninsular s—280 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 250 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 16 bales hides, Owen and Okell.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Terra s—124 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 103 cwts groundnuts, David Sassoon and Co.

Hazel Branch s—6,003 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Congo s—589 cwts myrabollams, and 1,237 cwts galls, Beyts Craig and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Juno s—5,998 cwts groundnuts, 32,339 cwts rapeseed, and 18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Germania s—16,880¼ cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co ; 7,999¼ cwts rapeseed, and 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, 1,999¼ cwts rapeseed, and 399 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Bendi s—3,999 cwts groundnuts, and 1,999 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000¼ cwts linseed, 4,000¼ cwts rapeseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 2,574 cwts wheat, and 5,712 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co ; 9,000 cwts wheat and 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 8,799¼ cwts linseed, 999 cwts mustard seed, and 6,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Iser s—800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lancashire s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 461 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Kt Templar s—848 cwts wheat, R Kaderbhoy ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 740 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 510 bales cotton, and 700 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Tyabjee and Co ; 320 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 4,799 cwts linseed, 3,096 cwts wheat, and 1,665 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, A A Mahomed and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, and 4,002 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Verax s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Ethiope s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Amana s—21 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kt of St George s—5,725 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Congo s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1 parcel gold coins (Rs. 2,300), J Vijanund ; 22 cwts gum, K Khooshall ; 20 cwts gum-M Moolla ; 45 bales cotton, T G Young and Co ; 1 bale cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 340 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 900 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, D P Marker ; 150 bales twist, H Cassum Joosub ; 150 bales twist, K M Heeramaneck and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 100 bales twist, and 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 75 bales twist, Okerda Khetsy ; 150 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai ; 132 bales twist, L Chuttoo ; 113¾ cwts cloves, J M Sewjeebhoy ; 50 bales twist, The Bombay Cotton M Co ; 100 bales twist, The Morarjee Goculdass S and W Co ; 77 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 82 bales cotton, P F Talati ; 20 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 200, bales twist, The Union S and W Co ; 50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—305 bales cotton, H M Heeramaneck and Co ; 300 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 280 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Bombay C M and Co ; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co ; 101 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—650 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia z—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 314 of 1890.

Krishna Bhagoji and another.....Plaintiffs.
vs
Khoja Pasa.....Defendant.

Pursuant to the final decree for sale of 16th February, 1891, made in the above suit, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs Janardan and Arlesir, attorneys for Mr. K. F. Moty, the Special Commissioner herein, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April 1891, and on the premises the following immoveable property at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All that piece of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated at Chinch Bunder Cross Lane, in the Island of Bombay and which said house is assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 35 and 36, and ward No. 4011 B and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the house of Shamjee Ludha, on the west by the house of Gangadas Vijbhoocandas, on the north by the passage of the lane, and on the south by the house of Nowrojee Manockjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Arlesir, Attornies for the said Special Commissioner at their office, No 16, Oak Lane, Fort. Dated this 24th day of March 1891.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Narronjee Dhurumsey, consisting of Bengal, Dacca, Madras, and Trichinopoly embroidery work, pillow, crewel and knitting silk working wool, tablecloths, feathers, China and Japanese folding screens, cages, satsuma, China and Japanese flower vases, trays, card and wall plates, China fans, work boxes, cabinets, writing desks, card, glove, collar and handkerchief boxes, Benares toys, lacquered boxes, glass door cupboards, show cases, round and writing tables, and chairs, looking glasses, gas fittings, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS AND WHITE JACCONETS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Motilal Mugonlal the undermentioned packages of grey and white goods:—

About 186 bales 36 in 38½ yds grey shirtings.
" 10 " 41 " 37½ " " "
" 10 " 41 " 37½ " " "
" 10 " 41 " 37½ " " "
" 18 cases 38 " 18 " white jacconets.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises.—

The materials of three houses, (two upper-storied, and one lower-storied) Nos. 8, 10, and 12, belonging to the Church of Dabul, and situated in Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, on the west side of the Church.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Vicar of the Church in Burrows Lane, or to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron, framed cottage pianoforte, by Emil Ascherberg, Dresden fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of P. Bronwald, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, next to Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Saleman's establishment, the valuable and handsome E. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, Chubb's lock, iron safe on stand, mahogany bagatelle table, with balls and cues, Singer's Sewing Machine, fish bowl with fish, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Robert Scott, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 4th May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of whom it may concern, and on account and at the risk of Sachadina Mahomedbhoy and Co.

1666, 1734, 2010, 2203, 2329—5 cases satin broadcs.
2955—1 case gold embroidered velvet.
7848—1 case white drill.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hajee Dada Aba—

ex. s. s. Peshawar.

C M & Co—H D A—320—1 case nickel silver alberts.

ex. s. s. Huzara.

273—1 case bone buttons.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Tar Mahomed Hajee Aboo and Co—

ex. s. s. Rome.

C M & Co—T M H A & Co—329—1 case nickel silver alberts.

SALE OF ROLLED IRON GIRDERS AND TIRON.

On TUESDAY, the 5th May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Haines Road, Byculla, on the ground of Sewlal Motilal, 4 rolled iron girders, 33 feet long, 16 by 6.

419 pieces T Iron—63 pieces 13'3 and 359 pieces 12'4 weighing about 701 cwts.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 7th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Rahimtoola, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Khoja Dhunjee Jairaj, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Khoja Allarukhia Rahimtoola and his Assignees Khoja Rahimtoola Jaitha and Goolam Hoosein Parpia in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of July, 1887, and in the indenture of further charge dated respectively the 12th day of May, 1888, and 1st day of August, 1889, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, part whereof is leasehold and another part Government Foras land, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, near Byculla, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3511 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, whereof 2825 square yards or thereabouts are leasehold, and 716 6-9 square yards or thereabouts are Foras land, which said leasehold land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13605, survey No. 1-3539, and which said Foras land is registered in the books of the said Collector under old Nos. 13535,534, New No 1-13665, old survey Nos. 268,270 and New survey Nos. 38.40. to 42-3554, and which said tenements and dwelling-houses are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward Nos. 3377 (32) and 3377 (29) street Nos. 61 E. E. F. and 64 A. A. and the whole of which said piece of land is bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east in part by Ripon Road aforesaid, and in part by the vacant land sold by the Bombay Municipality to Mahomedally Moola Vulljee, on or towards the west in part by the property of Ebrahimji Jallabhoy, in part by the property of Syad Darjee and in part by the property of Mariambee, on or towards the north in part by a public passage, in part formerly by the vacant land or ground of Thukkar Punjia Jivraj and now by the vacant land belonging to Ashabai, woman and partly by the said property of the said Mohamedally Moola Vulljee, and on or towards the south in part by the said property of the said Mohamedally Moola Vulljee, in part by the property of Hussonally Sullemanji, and in part by the property of Rahimtoola Moolji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 29, 1891.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.

Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S

SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to

A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE RECEIVED a fresh consignment of best Limoge Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner and Dessert Services, also very choice after Dinner Coffee Cups.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW at 18, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH APRIL,

PROFESSOR MURTUZA,

THE IRON MAN OF THE WORLD,

LATE OF CHERANIS CIRCUS,

WILL APPEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME

AND GIVE A SERIES OF HIS

SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2; 1; and As. 8.

Skating from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

BY J. K. STARLEY & Co.,

OF COVENTRY.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above Machines has just been unpacked by

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

For Strength, Elegance, and Lightness they are Unrivalled.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO INTENDING BUYERS ONLY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

5 bales grey T. cloth.
3 cases colored Muslin.
1 case white Drill.
8 cases white longcloth.
2 cases coloured cotton flannel.
2 " coloured cashmere cloth.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting inentor. Abdoolabhoy Myasaheb Tyebally.

S A
A M T
129
M
2319—1 case marble papers.

On account and at the risk of Kikabhoy Abdoolhoosain—C—15 bales native book-keeping papers.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, on an early date, the very valuable and handsome, plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome and valuable China and Japanese statuary vases and table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, Brussels and other carpets, carriages, horses, harness, saddles and stable requisites, milk cows and calves, a herd of chrahul and other deer, sheds, and railings, shrubs and plants in tubs and pots, garden requisites, &c. &c., the property of SIR HENRY MORLAND, Kt.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view seven days before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 29, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SALT IN GOREBUNDER TALOOKA, NEAR BHAINDER IN SAJA MOORDHEB IN THE AGAR, CALLED "SHAH AGAR."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the aforesaid Agar, called Shah Agar, by order of Shah Mooljee Purshotum and Marwaree Kapoorchund Ramchunder and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Shah Kaba Keshovji & Co., about 250 to 300 Annas of Salt and about 20 to 25 annas double bhookee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Shah Mooljee Purshotum and Marwaree Kapoorchund Ramchunder in their place of business, at Bhainder, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PURCHASER OF HINK'S LAMPS.

By order of the attorney of the Trustee in Bankruptcy, London, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th May 1891 at, 2 p. m. in the godown below the Fort High School, Fort, hanging table and ornamental lamps of various shapes and sizes, Hink's patent.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished English-made household furniture, best electro-plateware, very rich glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a handsome Vienna made fire-proof safe on stand, handsome five and three light hanging Venetian glass gas chandeliers, handsome rich large size real Cashmere carpets, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built victoria on Cee-spring by "Rogers & Co., London, nearly new, a handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton, in very good order, by Peter & Son, one handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature office brougham by E. Kesterton & Co., a pair of very handsome, iron-grey Hungarian horses, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong iron grey Hungarian riding horse, goes also in single and double harness, sets of English double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c. the property of J. JANNI, Esq., Royal Swedish and Norwegian Consul.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, BURNT COTTON, WASTE PAPER, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, burnt cotton, waste paper, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1. Strong second-hand palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1. second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1. strong bay Arab pony goes well in saddle and harness.
1. powerful bay Arab horse, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th May next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Wilderness," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong built Victoria in very good order, a glass fronted miniature office brougham, a handsome chesnut Arab horse, plants, &c., the property of S S SOLOMON, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 29, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

A further serious drop of ¼ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday at 95⅞; and the market rates of discount were again advanced ¼ per cent., making the quotation 3⅞ per cent., both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, or ¼ per cent. above the Bank of England rate, which we may expect to see put up on Thursday, unless a change should come over the Money Market meantime. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank yesterday. A further rise of ½d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 44½; but Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. down in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents., at £74⅜ and £76½, respectively. Silver in New York was ½ cent higher, at 97⅞ cents, with Exchange on London ¼ a cent higher, at 4·89 dollars. 13½ lakhs of extra Council Bills on Bombay were allotted yesterday, at rates ranging from 1s. 4 29-32 to 31-32d., the highest rate being 7-32d. above that obtained at the regular Biddings last Wednesday, and 1-16d. more than the extreme price of the extra sales on Saturday; and the Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it 1s. 4 11-16d. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 94½; Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·28.

The London Sheep-skin Sale opened yesterday with heavy Madras skins dull, and prices ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower; but for light weight full prices were obtained.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, and Surats quiet, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 60. East Indian. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher for April to May-June deliveries, and 1-32d. in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 4 11-16 for April deliveries, and 4 9-16d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8⅞ cents; but Futures for July were two points lower, at 8·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, and the figures to date now give the following comparison between this season's arrivals and those for the corresponding period in the previous two years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	11,000	2,100	5,000
Two days' do.	19,000	4,400	7,500
Since 1st Sept. '90	6,517,000	5,649,100	5,385,500

Locally, the tone of the market has been quiet and exporters have been out of it; but the Mills have made considerable purchases, say 4,800 bales, made up of 800 bales each of Julgaum, at Rs. 150-65, and Khangaum, at Rs. 145-8; 600 bales of Dharwar, at 143½; 500 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 177-81; 300 Compta, at Rs. 159; 250 Hingunghat, at Rs. 160; 600 Broach, at Rs. 182½-92½; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 180; 200 Morvi, at Rs. 175½; 100 bales each of Untni, at Rs. 157; Oomrawattee, at Rs. 142; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 154½; Damergaum, at Rs. 158; and 50 Wudhwan, at Rs. 160 per candy. For export only 150 bales of Bhownugger were taken at Rs. 171½. Dhollera was Re. 1 per candy higher, but prices are otherwise unchanged.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has transpired again to-day in this market, the tone of which has remained quiet, and prices have further receded 2 to 3 annas per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91	per cent.	Rs. 5-3-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	" 5-2-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi		" 4-15-6	"
Red Delhi		" 4-11-0	"
Hard Yellow		" 4-5-0	"
Red Ahmedabad		" 4-14-0	"
Hard Red		" 4-3-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market, and with prices unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,275 bales.
Wheat	254,395 cwts.
Linseed	63,529 "
Rapeseed	15,118 "
Gingelly	4,676 "
Poppyseed	5,559 "
Groundnuts	18,219 "
Castor-seed	3,049 "

FREIGHTS.—There is now little passing in this market. Holders of tonnage are steady; but there are no taker unless at lower rates.

EXCHANGE opened apparently steady this morning at 1s. 4 29-32d. for Bank demand, and 1s. 5 3-16d. for three months' sight credits; but in the absence of Merchants' Bills, rates soon weakened, and gradually declined, closing easy at our quotations. Some forward remittance was down at 1s. 4 31-32d. to 29-32d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5½d.	"
Francs	do.	1·80½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady on the whole to-day at a slight further decline in Fours for Money and Account; but not much business has transpired on any line. We quote at closing 105 13-16 for Cash and Thursday's Settlement, and 105 9-16 for the 1st June account. 107½, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES generally are quiet with quotations unchanged, but the little business which has been done in Cotton Mill Scrip has been, in several cases, in buyers' favour.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah..... 3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 4 11-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.... 95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes 94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 74⅜
4½ per cent. " 76¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106¼
Bar Silver 44½

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be sent to Tacua, Arica, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams can now be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar on the noon of Thursday, 30th April.

Moulmein route to Siam right. Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 29th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hour, ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th April, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	3	35 p.m.	5	...
Teheran	28	2	25 p.m.	...	20
Suez	28	2	45 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 28th April, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	46	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	29	...	3
" Madras	...	16	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

VAKIL—April 23, at Ahmedabad, Bai Bachoobai, the dearly beloved wife of Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, aged 47.

MATHERAN.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—April 25, at Matheran, the wife of Capt. H. H. Mitchell, of Deolali, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLEN—April 16, at Benares, the wife of J W Bullen, M D, Surgeon, M S, of a daughter.

ELLIS—April 23, at Madras, the wife of the Rev J R Ellis, Wesleyan Missionary, St Thomas' Mount, of a daughter.

MANISTY—April 22, at Berhampur, Murshidabad, the wife of Geo. Eldon Manisty, Barrister-at-Law, C S, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1891.

THE meeting of the University Senate last week was, it may be hoped, the beginning of the end—the end of a long series of proceedings marked by some unusual incidents, the end also of the early tentative stage in the life of the University. It is not inopportune therefore to present a general view of the proceedings and to recal the most important of the incidents. From first to last one fact has been persistently evident. There has been substantial agreement in favour of the reform which is the essence of the Bill. All the discussions, all the separate minutes, even the action or rather inaction of the late Government of Bombay, were directed towards details. None were exceptions to this general consensus. It may be taken that the reform proposed is supported by opinions as weighty as various, and as well considered as can be secured. The reform amounts to this, the introduction of the electoral principle into the University constitution. Hitherto every appointment to the Senate has been made by Government. It is now proposed that half the Fellows should be elected. It is felt that the University cannot be regarded as unfit to have a voice in its own affairs. The University was spoken of by the late Chancellor as the greatest institution in this Presidency, and the phrase was not a mere rhetorical compliment. The foundation of the Indian Universities has often been referred to as a historic parallel to the story of Roman patriotism after Cannæ, showing the same assurance of ultimate triumph in the crisis of national disaster. In truth it was much more. The sagacious Romans foresaw the recovery of prosperity and the temporary nature of the depression was evident The English, in the throes of a movement marked by savage excesses, and threatening the existence of their empire, devised and effectd a scheme for the higher interests of their Indian brethren in a future of progress. The Mutiny has gone by, and soon will be as ancient history as Plassey or Assaye. The Universities flourish and are living realities. Every year increases the possibility and the wisdom of forgetting as a tale that is told the dark days of 1857. The statesman who would treat the Indian Universities as negligible quantities can hardly be imagined. When, therefore, after thirty years of development, the University was called upon by her Vice-Chancellor to consider a scheme for reforming her constitution it was with a full sense of responsibility that the Senate took the matter in hand. No more fully attended or more important meetings have ever been held by the Senate than those in which the Bill originally framed by Sir R. West was discussed, and before coming before the Senate for discussion the Bill had been considered almost line by line by a strong committee appointed as long ago as December 1887. When, therefore, in September 1888 the Senate passed by an unanimous vote the project to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay, it might have seemed that this vote expressed in the fullest sense the views of the University. Such was not the opinion of the Government of Bombay, or rather, as was revealed by a singular indiscretion, such was not the opinion of the Members of Council, and from September 1888 to February 1890 the project was shelved. Having shown at least enough patience the University again took up the Bill, and a meeting of the Senate was called to express again and in direct terms the desire of the University to have their project forwarded to the Government of India, which alone had power to legislate. It was as unusual as it was indiscreet when the Chancellor in Convocation informed the University that the Bill had not been forwarded because one Councillor whom he named had blocked its progress and had done so because it did not express the views of the Senate. It was perhaps more unusual and more indiscreet when, after the Senate meeting had been summoned and before it had met, the Local Government informed the University that in its opinion no legislation such as had been proposed was expedient. The consequence was that the Senate by an unanimous vote requested the Local Government to forward the project so long pigeonholed, and to allow the wishes of the University to be conveyed to the Government of India. On the 27th of March 1890, the project passed by the Senate in September 1888 was at last forwarded, but apparently without any sufficient statement of the grounds on which the Local Government based their opinion that it was not desirable to undertake legislation as proposed. Naturally the Government of India requested to be favoured with an expression of these grounds, and in reply a remarkable letter, dated 16th July, 1890, was despatched by the Secretary to the Local Government. The first half of the letter set forth the grounds on which the unfavourable opinion of Lord Reay's Government was based; the latter half stated the grounds upon which an entirely different opinion is based by the present Government of Bombay, ending with the statement that the general project of reform proposed is a proper object for discussion in the Legislative Council, subject to remarks submitted. The Government of India, being at last in possession of the facts, after two years' delay requested that the correspondence might be submitted to the University, and that a draft measure might be prepared acceptable to the Government of Bombay and the University authorities. The late Senate meeting was held to consider the Report of the Committee to whom the paper had been referred. The Senate passed the report by an unanimous vote. Every criticism of the two Governments had been carefully considered, and the Bill now represents the mature opinion of the University, which has endeavoured to meet the views of both Governments, and when unable to accept any criticism the reasons for non-acceptance have been fully explained. Modifications will doubtless be introduced, but it may be anticipated that a measure substantially like that now submitted will before long be framed by the Legislature. It is certain that so important a measure will receive the personal attention of the heads of both the Local and Supreme Governments.

FROM a Department which candidly admits its shortcomings, and is ready to make amendment, much may be expected. The correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Postmaster General, which we publish to-day, contains a very clear exposure of the deficiencies of the local postal service, and an equally clear indication of the willingness of the Department to make up for them. We have no Mr. Raikes to deal with, happily, though we are not sure that even Mr. Raikes would be the hopelessly obstinate Postmaster General that he is if he were assailed by one of the persuasively irresistible missives of the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber went to work in a very systematic way. They posted forty-five test letters at the General Post Office, Tardeo, Parel, Prince's Dock, Mazagon, and Colaba, all of them to local addresses. The result was in no case satisfactory; in some it was very unsatisfactory indeed. Thus it took between five and six hours to get a letter posted at the General Post Office delivered on Malabar Hill, and most of the letters were delivered in scarcely less time in their respective districts. But there were exceptions, and very bad exceptions, too. Thus, one letter took twenty-one hours and three-quarters to reach its address in Byculla; one that was posted at Malabar Hill for Parel was twenty hours and ten minutes on the way; while the Tardeo letters offer strong temptation to play upon the name of the office by lingering between twenty and a half and twenty-four and a half hours. A second experiment yielded almost the same result, with the additional demonstration, however, of the capacity of the Colaba Post Office for taking time over delivery, for a letter addressed to Victoria Bunder in that district took over twenty-two hours to reach its destination, though the record was beaten by a magnificently slow transit of ten minutes under twenty-eight hours between Tardeo and the neighbouring district of Parel. There is not much in the tone and matter of the Postmaster General's reply to which exception can be taken. It is true that he is a little too indulgent when he observes that there were "only" seven failures in forty-five test cases. That means fifteen per cent. or thereabouts—a rather liberal percentage it must be admitted. Nor do we quite like the large play to human frailty which Mr. Symonds allows when he refers to a remarkable postman at Tardeo who forgot to clear his letter-box in time for a mail cart, and so missed a delivery for five of the Chamber's letters; and to the equally remarkable peon at Colaba who missed a night delivery for three letters because he "presumed" that the office to which they were addressed would be closed in the evening. "Notwithstanding all precautions, such cases will always be liable to occur" is Mr. Symonds' observation upon the two instances, which is the Post Office rendering of the rule that accidents will happen in the best regulated families. But no department should set itself up as an apologist for human infirmity, and we should have thought that the Postmaster General would have had but one judgment to pronounce upon an official who caused a batch of letters to miss a delivery. This apart, Mr. Symonds' letter is admirable. He acknowledges that the present time for clearing the General Post Office for the second delivery—five minutes past eleven—is not suitable for business men, and promises that a later clearance shall be arranged. There are other points in the correspondence which it is an advantage to have had discussed. The Chamber has certainly shown the necessity of having more frequent deliveries; it has shown, too, from Mr. Symonds' own explanation of the cause of delay in some of the cases mentioned, the need for making the limits of the respective postal districts more widely known than they are. The correspondence, indeed, emphasizes the necessity there is for greater publicity being given to the arrangements of the local service. The Chairman of the Chamber recently brought to the notice of the Post Office the advisability of distributing to the public detailed information of the postal arrangements in their respective districts. In reply he was furnished with a placard five feet by four, which would find its appropriate hanging place on the wall of a sufficiently large railway station, but which for practical purposes is of little use. He has himself shown the way by distributing post cards amongst his neighbours on Malabar Hill which will serve as a sample of what is wanted, and now that the Post Office authorities have shown so much readiness to receive suggestions it may be hoped that Mr. Forrest's example will be followed by the Department. A real service will be done to the commercial public by the acceleration of the delivery of the registered letters from Europe which Mr. Symonds has promised. Six hours after the delivery of the ordinary Europe letters is much too long to wait for letters which are often much more urgently required. The Postmaster General consents to make these changes, doubting if the increased use which the public will make of the Post Office for local purposes will recoup the extra outlay. In this it is quite possible that he may be right. For local purposes the public in India have yet to develope the postal habit which is one of the elements of civilization in Western communities. Hand delivery is cheap and always available, and to whatever perfection the local postal arrangements may be brought it will compete with them as it could not in an English city. But there is no reason why the Post Office, which has cheap labour to work with as well as to compete against, should not give us a prompt and efficient service, and until the public have had a prompt and efficient service provided for it it is premature to say that they would not make use of it. We must not infer from the small use that is made of an indifferent local service, that a good one would not be turned much more largely to account.

WE publish to-day some further statements concerning the tragedy at the Rajabai Tower. It will be seen that though information is still forthcoming, the theory that the two young ladies were the victims of foul play gains little support from it. There is, it is true, the belief of the two Parsee medical gentlemen who examined the bodies on Saturday night, that an outrage had been committed, and this belief has given colour to a view largely prevalent in the Parsee community. Whatever estimate may be formed of the opinion expressed by Drs. Divecha and Nadirsha, it is certain that nothing that has yet come to light lends confirmation to it. Every one who was in the Tower at the time has been accounted for, and the police have so entirely failed to find any evidence against them that none of them remain in custody. All the indications of violence which have thus far been made known—the "hundred and fifty nail-marks," for example—add to rather than clear up the mystery, since, if they exist, they point to struggles from which the assailants could not have emerged without themselves bearing equally visible marks of conflict. And yet the police, after carefully examining every person who was in the Tower at the time of the occurrence, have found not a tear or a mark that any one of them had been in a struggle. We do not wish to depreciate any statement that may be offered in the course of the inquiry, but it is obvious that the more confidently the theory of a struggle is inferred from the state of the bodies, the more incumbent it is upon those who have put it forward to explain the utter absence of the evidences of conflict upon the clothes or the person of any of the people who were on the spot, and who certainly had not time to obliterate such evidence, if it existed. The difficulties of the case have been somewhat unnecessarily added to by one commentator, who finds in the mere fact that the young ladies were in the Tower at all an almost insuperable obstacle to the theory of accidental death. But a sufficient explanation of their visit to the Tower is given in a statement which we print in another column. They had to fill up an hour before going to a lecture which they meant to attend, and the Rajabai Tower was as suitable a place for the purpose as any other. The supposition that there may have been an assignation has been put forward as much without warrant as without proper feeling. The police, no doubt, are justified in choosing any possible hypothesis in making their enquiries, but if they have thought fit to take *cherchez l'homme* as one of many working hypotheses, we are pretty confident that they soon abandoned it for wants of facts to go upon. The theory of accidental death holds the field, and though an authoritative account of the condition that the bodies were in is necessary before a conclusion can be arrived at, it becomes increasingly difficult each day to adopt any other.

THE administration of the Bombay Opium Department during the past year is reviewed in a Government Resolution which was issued yesterday. The number of chests weighed and passed at the scales was only 30,161¼, as compared with 32,935½ in the previous year. There was a decrease from 31,749 to 28,977½ in the export to the Bombay Presidency, but scarcely any change in exports to other places is noticeable. The removals from the Central Warehouse amounted to 29,884 chests, the stock being thus reduced to 259 as against 1,615 at the commencement of the year. Of the entire quantity it is interesting to learn there were 1,400 chests fewer exported to foreign countries, whilst on the other hand the home consumption increased by 180 chests. The decrease in the exports is due to the steady decline of the Chinese demand, and would in the opinion of the Commissioner have been still more marked but for the low prices which prevailed in the Bombay market in consequence of the good crop. The purchases for the Government depots were made at the average rate of nine rupees and five annas, a rupee and three pies lower than the prevalent rates of the previous year. The issue rate was only ten rupees instead of twelve rupees, and the result is the alarming statement that the profits have fallen from Rs. 40,632 to Rs. 1,586, a growing preference on the part of licensees being noticeable

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INSURRECTION IN CHILI.

LONDON, April 28.

Later accounts from Chili, relating to the reported destruction of the Insurgent ironclad Huascar, differ in many particulars, some denying that the vessel has been sunk at all.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

The Bill introduced by Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for enforcing the observance of Treaty rights in Newfoundland, passed its second reading in the House of Lords, last night.

Lord Knutsford agreed to defer the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons until after Whitsuntide, with a view of allowing time for the Newfoundland Legislature to pass a Bill of its own, to secure the observance both of the Treaties in force with France and the decision of the arbitrators in the Lobster Question when it is made known. His Lordship said that otherwise his Bill would be rapidly pushed on.

SIR W. HARCOURT ON THE BUDGET.

Sir W. V. Harcourt, in the Commons, last evening, criticised Mr. Goschen's Budget, but agreed with the principle of Free Education.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir J. Fergusson, replying to a question, said that the Government had now under consideration the counter-proposals of the Portuguese Government for a settlement of the disputes arising between the two countries in Africa.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY PORTUGUESE ON BRITISH SUBJECTS.

LONDON, April 28.

The British Consul at Delagoa Bay has telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that Messrs. Colquhoun and Pawley, officers of the Chartered Company of British South Africa, have been brutally assaulted by the Portuguese. Mr. Pawley was rendered insensible and is internally injured. His assailant, it is stated, is a Portuguese officer. The telegram also says that the lives of British subjects are unsafe.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, April 28.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says there is grave reason to fear that the lives of British residents in Portugal, and property of great value, are in danger of being sacrificed, owing to the ungovernable passions of the Portuguest mob, particularly in the northern provinces, where the elements of disorder are especially formidable.

BESTOWAL OF THE GARTER.

The Duke of Rutland has been created a Knight of the Garter.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, April 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 17th instant, left here to-day at noon for Bombay.

THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 28.

The Commissioners of the Poona City Municipality applied to the Collector for copies of all the papers relating to the enquiry regarding the alleged irregularities. The Collector gave copies of all except the letter of the Commissioner, C. D., and certain paragraph in the Collector's own letter. The Municipality applied for these later, but the Collector declined to give them,and stated that it was not usual to furnish copies of official correspondence. At a special meeting of the Commissioners, held this evening, this matter was brought up, and evoked considerable discussion. It was proposed by Mr. Namjoshi and seconded by Mr. Nagpurkar that Government be requested through the Commissioner, C. D., to oblige the general committee with copies of the papers referred to, namely, the letter of the Commissioner, C. D., and the 18th paragraph of the Collector's letter forwarding his report on the enquiry into the affairs of the Municipality. The proposition was carried. It was next proposed by Mr. S. H. Chiplunkar and seconded by Mr. Namjoshi and carried *nem. con.* that it should be respectfully submitted to Government that the Municipal Commissioners think that the scheme ought to be submitted to Government. In compliance with para. 4 of Government Resolution, No. 1106, of 24th ultimo, it cannot be as mature as they wish it to be. Without copies of the papers asked for by the former resolution being supplied the Muncipal Commissioners submit that their scheme for the appointment of an executive officer cannot be ready within six weeks from the date of the Government Resolution of the 24th ultimo, which was only received in the Municipal office on the 4th instant. If the papers asked for, however, are received early, the Municipal Commissioners will do their best to submit the scheme before the end of May.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, April 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 26th.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here from Bombay or Karachi on the evening of the day before yesterday.

The s. s. Wistow Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

NAPLES, April 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, April 27.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here on the evening of the day before yesterday.

COLOMBO, April 27.

The P and O Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, April 28.

The mail steamer Thisbe, from Bombay, arrived.

The mail steamers Carthage from London, and Oceana from Australia, arrived.

HONGKONG, April 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

NO RESISTANCE AT MANIPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

General Collett wired from Camp Sengmai on the 27th instant that letters received from the Maharaja's son and from the Agency Clerk state that the Regent Jubraj and the Senapati Henjuba have fled to the hills on the 25th. No opposition will be offered to our occupation.

AN ATTACK ON THE MANIPURIS.

The Silchar Column met the enemy on the evening of the 23rd at a spot four miles from Bishenpore. The enemy was routed by a force under Captains Boileau and Dun. The road was found to be obstructed by felled trees, &c., for nearly a mile. It was cleared and guns were brought into action. Captain Cowley crowned the heights, the enemy immediately flying, and Captain Butcher captured the Nungai stronghold. Several of the enemy were killed, and the enemy's Commander-in-Chief was captured.

A HAND TO HAND FIGHT.

General Graham wires from Palel, on the morning of the 25th that he discovered that the enemy, one thousand strong, were in a large earthwork surrounded, by a marsh. They were attacked by the Goorkhas and the 12th Burmah Regiment with ten guns. There was a severe hand-to-hand fight, owing to the fact of the enemy having their only retreat cut off. The enemy lost about 150 killed. We lost one native officer and one Goorkha sepoy. Among the wounded are—Captains Drury and Carnegy, and Lieutenants Grant and Cox. An advance on Thobal was to have been made the next day. The enemy is said to be 6,000 strong. Lieutenant Grant's wound is a serious one on the neck.

ADVANCE OF THE KOHIMA COLUMN.

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

The Kohima Column arrived at Sengmai without having seen any signs of the enemy. Heliographic communication was attempted with the Tammu and Cachar Columns, but as the sun was obstructed the result were not successful. Neither the prisoners nor any one from Manipur had come in, and no reply was awaiting General Collett's ultimatum. About 9 p.m., a strong glare was noticed in the direction of Manipur and Lieutenant Eagles signalled that the town is apparently burning. Sounds resembling distant explosions were also heard. The villages along the route to Sengmai were deserted, but the cattle were not driven away. At 1 a.m. on the 27th two letters were received; one being from a member of the royal family. It stated that the four rebellious Princes had fled, and that there had been fighting among their adherents in the palace, which was eventually burned to the ground. The prisioners are safe and sound. The Regent and the Senapati are said to have fled to Chassad, north-east of Manipur, where they have friends among the Kukis. The bearers of the two letters who are Hindustanis, trading between Kohima and Manipur, say that the Raja has fled, but the Senapati with four hundred men remains in the palace.

H. M. S. REDBREAST AT ZANZIBAR.

Her Majesty's man-of-war Redbreast, 805 tons, Commander Lieut. H. Breedy, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Zanzibar, which port she left on the 11th instant, and called at Seychelles on the 19th. The Redbreast has been cruising on the East Coast of Africa for the last twelve months, and has come into Bombay for orders. The Redbreast is a first-class gun-boat, running at the rate of 14 knots per hour, and possessing 6 4-inch B. L. guns, 4 machine guns and a complement of 90 men all told. On the 7th instant, at the commencement of Ramazan, after the Sultan had distributed powder for saluting purposes, an explosion occurred in the house of the military commandant of his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, resulting in seven men being killed and over 40 persons injured. Zanzibar has been very unhealthy for Europeans lately, malarial fever causing many deaths. H. M. S. steamers Brisk, Conquest, and Mariner, were at Zanzibar when she left. The Mariner will remain on the East Coast of Africa, and the Conquest and Brisk will shortly sail for India. During the voyage the Redbreast experienced fine weather. The following are the names of the officers:—Commander Lieut. Breedy, Surgeon H Holyoake; Sub-Lieut. F. W. Draw; Paymaster W. L. Gill, Sub-Lieut. R. M. Lambert, Engineer J. J. Carey, and Gunner E. A. Berry.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'ssteamer Sutlej, with the English mails of the 17th April, left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in the harbour about 5 a.m. on Monday. The Sutlej brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. and Mrs. W. Cruickshank and infant, Mr W H Sharp, Dr Petersen, Mrs F J Smith nurse and two children, Miss M A N Curnow, Capt G S Kerrich, Lieut R C Bagley, Mrs and Miss Paunce, Mr Cowans, Mr S H Dagg, Mr F S Wilde, Mr W W Wilson, Mr C D Beresford, Mr F J B Etherington, Mr G C H Fraser, Mr A E Rundall, Mr Hormusjee, and Rev. G Gothard.

From Bridisi: Capt Watkins, Mr H Henderson, Capt Mullins, Mr W E Hart, Mr W R Woodrow, Lieut E St A Wake, Mr and Mrs J H Beer and chil, Capt Mackenzie, Major Lamb, Mr and Mrs. C L S Fouracres, Miss A. Bromely, and Mr. T. Bromley.

M. Zola was, on the 6th instant, elected President of the Societe des Gens de Lettres by 17 votes out of 23. In taking the chair, a Paris correspondent tells us, he made a short speech in which he said: "There is a Zola legend which depicts me as inflated and infatuated by success and inaccessible; I shall try to prove its falsehood by showing myself conciliatory, and sparing neither time nor trouble for the good of this Association."

The Vienna diplomatic scandal has had this epilogue—that at the request of M. Theodore Vacaresco, the late Roumanian Minister at Vienna, three Roumanian generals have formed themselves into a court of honour to investigate the conduct of M. Rudolph Vacaresco, and to decide whether there was any just cause for the indignity to which he was subjected at the German Embassy in Vienna. These officers have published their report, and declare unanimously on their word of honour that M. Rudolph Vacaresco is innocent of any discreditable conduct. They affirm that the reports which have been circulated as to his having borrowed money and jewels from an actress, are wholly untrue. They say that he can be accused of nothing worse than youthful extravagance, which, however, concerned nobody except his father and family, but that in all his pecuniary affairs he has acted like a gentleman "and is worthy of the esteem of all honourable men."

We hear from Sattara that Mrs. James Woodhall, relict of the late Mr. James Woodhall of the late firm of Chesson and Woodhall, booksellers of Bombay and Poona, died the other day from injuries sustained by her clothes catching fire while near a cooking-stove in her house near the Post Office at Sattara. The deceased was not a regular resident of Sattara, but was domiciled there temporarily, as she had a law-suit with the Panchgani Church and School Committee, which was dragging its weary length in the civil courts at Sattara. We hear deceased was a remarkably resolute woman, and, though a sort of recluse, was conducting her own case unaided against a rather powerful official board with its attendant lawyers. It is believed deceased has a son in China, and a daughter, a teacher in the La Martiniere School at Calcutta.

TABLE TALK.

[BY MR. WALTER BESANT.]

I have signed the Census, and I feel like David when, against the opinion of Joab, his Bismarck, he counted the people, a thing of which he repented immediately afterwards. It is to begin with a terrible thing to write yourself down ten years older, to change the first figure in those two letters, and to remember things of ten years ago. When one arrives at the dignity of a grey beard it is accompanied by so many regrets that one would almost as soon forego the honour. Since 1881, how many friends has one lost—how many ambitions, how many hopes? Set against these, unexpected good fortune, ten years of success and happiness, ten years of experiences always and curious—they cannot atone for the losses. Well, the paper is signed, and now, my readers, let us hope for fair winds and smooth seas during the next ten years' spell.

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As for the curious story of David's census, that has never been explained satisfactorily. Why did Joab offer objections to the census? Why did David have misgivings? For, if we remember, four hundred years before, there was a census taken by Moses without any bad consequences and blamelessly. I think that there was already existing that curious popular superstition, which still lingers in various forms, that it is unlucky to count. Thus: You must not weigh the baby; you must not measure your children; you must not rejoice at the increase of your wealth; in other words, you must not boast or glory in any kind of happiness or it will be taken from you. Lord Byron held this superstition. Misfortunes were always going to fall upon him, he thought, when he was feeling more than commonly happy and self-confident. This, I think, must be the explanation of Joab's misgivings. In the year 1753, when a census was proposed, the example of David was quoted, and most people thought it impious to count the nation. Since, however, we have gone on every ten years since 1801 without any particular disaster to mark the displeasure of Heaven, I suppose we shall now continue.

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The last census showed that in eighty years the whole population of the three kingdoms had doubled; that of the towns had multiplied by four, and that of Ireland had diminished by nearly a half. I look forward to changes not only in this, but in many other directions. For instance, the number of persons living by letters and journalism has certainly doubled in the last ten years. Yet the census paper actually ignores the profession altogether. The number of artists, actors, and musicians will also be found to have doubled. The number of women working in every profession has certainly doubled—trebled—quadrupled. And this, I think, will be found to be the most remarkable change in the decade.

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"You think," said the King in Exile, "that it is a glorious thing to be a king. Listen, I will tell you what happened once to me. You will then see how delightful a thing a crown can be sometimes." It was midnight, and in the smoking-room of a West End Club, and his Ex-Majesty was alone with one man. "I was giving a dinner party to my ministers and my officers. At the moment of sitting down an *aide de camp* came hurriedly into the room. 'Sire,' he said, 'there is a despatch which must be signed at once. Pardon my disturbing you.' I saw that there was something more than a despatch, and I left the room with an apology. 'What is it?' I asked. 'Drink no wine, he whispered, 'it is poisoned.' 'Who is the chief conspirator?' 'Your Prime Minister.' I returned to the table, and during dinner I drank nothing. After dinner the Premier proposed the prosperity of the country. I rose to drink it, my glass in my hand, my poisoned glass. I said that so deeply did I appreciate the sentiments of his Excellency that in drinking the toast I would honour him by exchanging glasses. He turned white, he turned green, but he could not refuse. I drank his glass, he drank mine. I assure you that it took twenty minutes at least before his writhings—in his chair—were over. Then they carried him out. And yet you think it is a fine thing to be a king."

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The other day—in science I am always a belated guest—I viewed the phonograph for the first time. It is a most bewildering thing for the non-scientific world. It is one of those things, like the cracking of the furniture at night, or the sympathetic glow of the fire when you put the poker before it, that can only be considered comfortably when you have left off trying to understand it. I have always envied women their readiness to assume this attitude of mind. I daresay everybody has seen the phonograph. It is a box fitted with things, and sombody with an American accent stands over it and does something. Then you put things into your ears, and the music, or the creature, or whatever it is, begins. Well, it is wonderful. There is the music going on for ever if you please. There is the voice of—anybody they happen to have in hand. Did I not hear a story of people collecting together to weep over the voice of Robert Browning? They might if they had never heard his real voice. If they had, I cannot understand their tears, because the voice reproduced is very unlike any real voice. They say that it is only a toy. But steam was only a toy, the electric machine was only a toy first of all. Some use will be presently found for this wonderful toy.—Meantime, here is the fact that sound can be bottled up. Dear me! Suppose that one was followed for the whole of life by a spirit carrying an invisible phonograph, which caught and bottled up everything one said, to be reproduced afterwards—any number of millions of years afterwards. Suppose that another spirit, with an invisible camera, or kodak, was always occupied in making photographs of whatever one did, so that every action of life, not one here and another there, but every single one was fixed, put away, indexed, and ready to be produced at will. Suppose, further—a thing which, no doubt, Mr. Edison will discover early next year—a third spirit was in attendance, charged with Edison's electric machine for catching and preserving a man's thoughts as they fly through his brain; not only those over which one has incomplete control, but especially those which he invents, broods over, and carries on voluntarily—his revenges, his jealousies, his hatreds, his meannesses, his craft and subtlety. If, my friends, you can realise anything like this, think of the true history of your life really told by these three innocent machines, and spread out for all the world to see! My Lord Archbishop, do you like the prospect? Or you, saintly brother of the Salvation Army?

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A great many years ago, long before these instruments were invented, an ingenious person, whose name I have forgotten, wrote a book whose title I have also forgotten, to show how speech and situation might be made endless. Take speech first. Sound travels at so many miles a minute. You have only to travel at the same pace, with it, for ever, and you will for ever hear a single speech. Next take situation. Light travels so many miles a minute. Travel with it and a single situation becomes everlasting. What if it were that moment when the surgeon's knife was going in? Increase the pace, and you recall the past—as much of the past as you like. If you go back fast enough, you will come upon Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac, or Moses in the bullrushes, or anything you please. But this ingenious gentleman is nowhere compared to the phonograph, the visible kodak, and the thought-register.

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A Correspondent sends me a newspaper from a Western State of America. It is a paper published in a small country town, wholly unknown to fame in any other country. It contains, among things of local politics, a long letter from England. The writer is, apparently, going about the country describing towns and places of interest. There is a story or two, and there are a few jokes. So far, it is not unlike the country paper in England. The chief difference lies in the "personal" columns, of which there are two or three. I suppose the people like it, or they would not have it, and considering that the *Times* itself always has a personal column concerning people whose only merit, very often, is that they have a title, we must not throw stones at our neighbours. Still, to English eyes, these announcements and paragraphs are funny. For instance: "George Smith, who has been travelling through England, has returned home. George saw John Bull in his native lair. George didn't think much of him. He found him very conservative, very well satisfied with himself, averse to change, and not willing to concede that anybody else was as good as himself." Quite so. George went to two or three towns, and stayed at two or three hotels. George never got inside an Englishman's house at all. George made no acquaintance with any Englishman of any kind. George had read these things about John Bull, went home and repeated them. That is what a great many American Georges do every year. I have often thought that if we could start some kind of society for exercising hospitality to American visitors, and showing them English interiors, a good deal less misunderstanding between us might be the consequence. At present, you see, George talks in generalities. He must, because he has had no opportunity of talking any other way.

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Here are a few more notes from the paper. "A lady obtains on Monday a divorce from her husband on the ground of habitual drunkenness. Mr. and Mrs. William Ediss gave a progressive euchre party last evening in honour of their guest, Mr. Robert Weybridge, of Detroit. The Misses Jackson entertained their friends on Wednesday last at a spider-web party. Miss Minnie Mardo is visiting friends at St. Louise. Mark Merry, the well-known commercial traveller, has returned home after an extended business trip." These are a few items picked out from the personal column. They are not ridiculous to the subscribes of the paper, and, therefore, should not be ridiculed by us. We laugh at an announcement that a commercial traveller has returned or started on his journey. Why? We do not laugh when we read that Lady Gladys De Beaumaris has left town for Torquay. Why not? The one person is quite as obscure as the other. Nobody, except their immediate relation, really cares whether they go away or stay. Perhaps, if we must have a personal column, it is well to have some people with titles to put in it, or we might appear in it ourselves.

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For the thousand and first time an author writes to the papers an indignant protest against the inquiry which allows novels to be pillaged for their plots and made into plays without respect to the author's rights. Dickens protested. Lord Lytton, Charles Reade, John Hollingshead, Wilkie Collins—all—all have protested. Nothing has come of all their protests. Why? Because a protest from an individual without any backing is like unto the cry of one in the wilderness. Meantime, the Society of Authors has come into existence, and a Bill, consolidating copyright, has been drafted, which contains a clause protecting authors in all their rights. This Bill has already been read once in the House of Lords, and is certain to pass, if not this session, the next. Moral: If you want a thing done, don't sit down and cry, but call your friends together and make them work with you to get things right.

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The threatened Bill for the Suppression of Itinerant Musicians has been withdrawn. On the whole I am glad. The organ grinder is a terrible nuisance, but he has discovered that he is not popular in certain streets, and, to do him justice, he seldom begins to grind in these streets. On the other hand, his presence in the side streets and slams brings with it a huge amount of joy. The pavement becomes a ball-room, the organ becomes a band, the girls become little princessess dancing for joy and happiness. If we stop the organs we shall stop much of the children's happiness. Now, if Mr. Jacoby, who threatened the Bill, is a rich man, I advice him always to give an organ grinder a sixpence when he finds him playing to the children, and never a penny when he plays in the square.

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As the Lord Chancellor has created quite a new kind of marriage, it has become necessary to alter the service in the Prayer Book. The following, I understand, is to be the new form of troth for the woman—that for the man remains the same, which is the most beautiful part of the whole arrangement: "I, N, take thee M. as my wedded husband to have and to hold, &c., and to obey till death do us part, or until I think proper to make other arrangements." How the change simplifies life! With what gratitude must we all regard our judges!

LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

SINGLES.

FIRST TIES.

Mr W Foulkes + 15 + 2 bisques beat Mr J Anderson scratch 6-0, 6-1.

Byes—Mr C F Levick, Mr C Greenway, Mr C St Paul, Mr A K Oliver, Mr E Burton-Forman, Mr E F Nicholson, Mr A G Brooks, Mr G B Doherty, Mr C Boggs, Mr H Proctor, Major F G Alexander, Mr G Chatterton, Mr F Shaw, Mr J Murdoch, and Mr W Lymes.

SECOND TIES.

Mr C F Levick + ½ 30 + 1 b beat Mr C Greenway scratch 6-2, 6-4

Mr A K Oliver—15 for 1 bisque beat Mr C St Paul + 15, 6-1, 6-2.

Mr E F Nicholson—½ 30 beat Mr E Burton-Forman + 1 b, 6-4, 5-6, 6-2.

Mr A J Brookes, scratch, beat Mr J M Anderson + ½ 15, 6-2, 6-1.

Mr G B Doherty + 15 + 2 b beat Mr C Boggs, scratch, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Mr H Proctor, scratch, beat Major Alexander + ½ 15 + 1 b, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Mr G Chatterton. Mr F Shaw scratched.

Mr J Murdoch + 15 beat Mr W Lymes, scratch.

THIRD TIES.

Mr C F Levick + ½ 30. Mr A K Oliver — 15 scratched.

Mr E F Nicholson — ½ 30 beat Mr A J Brookes, scratch 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

Mr H Proctor, scratch, beat Mr G B Doherty + 15 + 1 b, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Mr G Chatterton, scratch. beat Mr J Murdoch + 2 bisques, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

FOURTH TIES.

Mr E F Nicholson — ½ 30 beat Mr C F Levick + ½ 30 + 1 bisque 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

Mr G Chatterton + ½ 15 beat Mr H Proctor scratch, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

FINAL TIE.

Mr E F Nicholson — ½ 30 beat Mr G Chatterton + 15 + 2b's, 6-3, 4-6, 6-5.

Bombay, April 28.

The Imperial and Prussian Parliaments resumed their sittings on April 7, the former dealing with the Factory and Workshops Amendment Bill, the latter with petitions and local affairs.

A few days back, says a local paper, Mr. Lala Deen Dayal, the well-known photographer of Secunderabad, received a very flattering autographic letter from H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, cousin to the Czar, who paid a short visit to Hyderabad lately. The Grand Duke, in acknowledging the receipt of some photographs that were taken by Mr. Lala Deen, states that he "finds the work perfect, better it is impossible," and adds that a printed certificate to this effect would be sent on the return of His Imperial Highness to Russia.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, was the principal violionist at a concert given in Plymouth Guildhall on the 8th inst., by the Private Choral and Orchestral Societies of which the Duke has become a member. He regularly attended the rehearsals for many weeks, and his appearance in the orchestra on the night of the concert was greeted with enthusiasm by an audience which crowded the Hall in every part. The concert was in aid of the Funds of the Devon and Cornwall Female Orphan Asylum.

In Spain, says the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News*, the proposed labour demonstrations of May Day are causing serious agitation in the working classes of Catalonia, Biscay, Linares, and the large towns generally. The Government and authorities are quietly taking precautions to meet all emergencies. Most of the Trades Unions in Spain have adhered to the proposals of the Socialists and Anarchists in the great towns for a general cessation of work on May 1. The municipal elections which were to have taken place on that day have been in consequence postponed until May 10, and all the garrisons of the towns which were most agitated last year on May Day have been reinforced. The state of siege will be proclaimed if any disturbance or intimidation be attempted.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER FATALITY.

Notwithstanding the result of the enquiries made by the police and all the hypotheses pointing in a contrary direction, the impression appears to have taken a strong hold of the Parsee mind that the fatality of last Saturday was due not to accident but to brutal force used upon the two Parsee ladies, and that the police enquiries should not halt until a complete and satisfactory solution of the present mystery is arrived at. A movement, we learn, has already been made with that object in view; and it is intended to engage the services of Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, to assist at the adjourned Coroner's enquiry in order to ascertain the whole truth in the matter. Mr. McDermott, Superintendent of Police, appears to be most anxious to solve the mystery, and will thankfully receive any hints, suggestions, or information which might throw light, in however small a degree, upon the matter.

The Parsee view concerning the character of the fatality seems to derive some force from the opinion of the two Parsee medical gentlemen, Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Devecha and Dr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Nadirsha, who, at the request of the police officers, examined the bodies of Buchoobai and Pherozbai on the ground floor of the University Library on Saturday evening. Both still adhere to the opinion expressed by them upon the spot. In the written report which they handed to Mr. McDermott that evening, they stated that they had carefully examined the bodies of the two ladies with a good light. They found marks of great violence upon the body of one lady, and deep nail-marks upon her right thigh and left breast. On the other lady, they said, they found nail-marks upon the loins and other parts. In answer to questions put to him, Dr. Nadirsha stated that in his opinion such nail-marks could not possibly have been made by the lady's own hands. On the thigh especially there were no less than from 100 to 150 nail-marks, which, he thinks, bore evidence to a long and severe struggle. They could not, in Dr. Nadirshah's opinion, have been made, according to the police theory, by half a dozen silver buttons or two or four glass bangles. The marks of nails were very distinct, and they could not possibly be mistaken for any other marks. Dr. Nadirsha thought that the dress of one of the ladies, near the thigh, could not have been torn by the telephone wire, because there should in that case have been a corresponding long abrasion on the skin of the thigh, which there was not.

Upon the whole, Dr. Nadirsha thought that the marks upon the bodies of the ladies plainly showed that an attack had been made upon them by some persons. Dr. Divecha agrees entirely in opinion with Dr. Nadirsha.

Among the statements taken down by Mr. McDermott on Sunday night last was one made by the University havildar, which was as follows:—

Atmaram Babaji, havildar of the *peons* employed at the University Hall, states: Two Parsee girls came to the University Tower at 2-30 or 2-45 p.m. They were alone. They came up to me and said they wanted to go upstairs. I said "go." I then went up to the Library with them as did also a *sepoy* belonging to the Accountant-General's Office. I opened the door of the winding staircase up to the Tower. The two Parsee girls and the Accountant- General's *sepoy* went upstairs. As soon as they went upstairs I went down to get the key of the clock room from Messrs. Lund and Blockley's *sepoy*. This *sepoy* said he would not go up, but told me to go and give the key. I then went through the Library into the Tower, and found in the highest landing of the Tower the following persons:—The Accountant-General's *peon*, three friends of the above *peon* who had gone up before by the spiral staircase from the ground floor, and the two Parsee girls. Besides these six and myself there was no one on that landing. While I was going upstairs with the key of the clock room I met about half-way a Parsee coming down. He was alone. I know him by sight. I found the two Parsee girls standing on the verandah of the highest landing with the other four mentioned. I told them to come downstairs as I had the key of the clock room. They said they would not come down as they had often seen it, and told me to go downstairs with the others, and said they would come down in half an hour. We five then went down, and I showed the four men the clock-room. We then began to go down, and on the way met a Bengalee Baboo and a boy going up. I then went round through the Library, locked the door of the winding staircase, and closed the Library door, bolting it inside. I went down to the ground floor, and the Accountant-General's *sepoy* and three friends (Hindoos) went away. It was now about a quarter to four. While sitting in the Senate room Bhiwa, a *peon* in my office,came to me and said, "Shut all the doors quickly." I said "Why?" He said that the two Parsee women had fallen from the Tower, and I came to know about it. I then went upstairs into the Library, and locked the door leading out into the verandah. There was no one then in the Library. I came down and went outside. Lund and Blockley's door was still open.

Some surprise is naturally expressed at the deceased ladies having made a wrong declaration as to their intention to visit the aunt at Chandanwady, as they informed the mother of one of them, because they afterwards went straight to the University Tower. It is now stated that, from the beginning, their intention appeared to be to attend the lecture of Dr. Ruttonbai, at the Bhikaijee Bengalee Female School that afternoon on the management of sick persons. They appeared, however, to be ignorant of the exact hour for the lecture. Starting from their house at New Modykhana shortly after 2 p.m., they proceeded straight to the female school, where they learned that the lecture was not to commence before 4 p.m. They then went to see a female friend at her house in the Fort, and expressing to her their wish to see the University Tower, asked her to join them. The friend, however, pleaded some excuse, and leaving her, they proceeled on their way to the Tower, intending to return in time to hear the lecture.

Mr. Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor-Camdin, maternal uncle of the deceased Pherozbai, sharing in the general belief in his community that his relations were the victims of daring outrage, is said to have forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, on Monday last, a sum of Rs. 1,500 to be offered as a reward for information which may lead to the detection and punishment of the authors of the outrage. Colonel Wilson returned the amount to Mr. Camdin on the ground that, in his opinion, the offer of the reward would be premature until the conclusion of the enquiry before the Coroner.

FURTHER OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent McDermott has submitted the following further official report regarding the fatality at the Rajabai Tower:—

In continuation of yesterday's report regarding the deaths of the two Parsee ladies at the University Tower on the 25th inst., it appears that police constable No. 516 A, named Shaik Mahomed Shaik Mohidin who was on duty on the west side of the High Court on Saturday last saw what he believed at the time a black *saree* falling from the University Tower, and as people are in the habit of throwing handkerchiefs and other things from the Tower, it did not strike him as being anything unusual. Immediately after three Bunnia boys, the eldest of whom is about six years of age, came running from the University Garden and informed the sepoy that two Parsee ladies had fallen from the Tower. The sepoy at once ran through the High Court building to the east side and there meeting two police havildars, named Yakoob Samsoodin and Dowlat Bhanu, reported the matter to them. The sepoy, followed by the two havildars, ran to the spot, and there found two Parsee ladies lying dead under the porch, a Parsee shigram driver, named Dadabhoy Pestonjee, and two or three other Parsees. These Parsees had removed the bodies under the porch from the place where they had fallen. Yakub havildar despatched the sepoy to fetch a victoria, and police sepoy No. 112 8 to inform me and placed himself at the door, which leads into the Tower from the porch to prevent any one from leaving the building. Just then the Parsee shigram driver observed a man walking away from the building. He followed and bringing the man back made him over to the havildar Yakub. It was then ascertained that he was the University havildar. He with the police searched the Tower when five persons, a Bengalee Babu, and his son, aged 19 years, and an old Mussalman, and his nephew, aged 12 years, and a Bania, were found in the Tower. From a careful examination of these five persons and also the Tower there was nothing to indicate that any foul play had taken place.

The Swedish Crown Prince's family are still in Africa. They will, it is believed, shortly proceed to Cairo. In the beginning of June the Prince will return home, while the Princess will remain at Cairo, and afterwards probably in the Riviera some time later. She is suffering from a severe throat malady.

BOMBAY POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

The following correspondence on the defective delivery of letters, with which the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been good enough to furnish us, will be read with interest:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 10th March, 1891.
The Postmaster General, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber to address you respecting the delays and irregularities which occur in the delivery of local letters. Numerous complaints having been preferred from time to time regarding this matter, the Committee of the Chamber decided to ascertain by practical test whether they were well-founded, and they accordingly directed a number of letters to be posted at various town post-offices with a view of ascertaining the actual time occupied in delivery. The first experiment was made on the 11th February, when a series of letters were posted to various addresses at noon, in the General Post Office, at 12-2 p.m. at Tardeo, at 12-30 p.m. at Malabar Hill, at 8 a.m. at Parel, at 8-23 a.m. at Prince's Dock at 9-30 a.m. at Mazagon, and at 11-30 a.m. at Colaba. As the result of these postings, a detailed statement of which with the respective covers is enclosed. It will be perceived that the letters posted at the General Post Office to Malabar Hill, &c., were delivered, generally speaking, between five and six hours after posting, with the one exception of a cover addressed to Byculla, which occupied 21 hours and 45 minutes. The letters posted at Malabar Hill were nearly all delivered shortly under five hours, except one for Parel, which occupied 20 hours and 10 minutes. But those posted at Tardeo varied in time of delivery from 20¼ up to 24¼ hours.

2. On the second occasion, which was on the 2nd March—the letters were posted as before at the General Post Office at noon, at Malabar Hill at 12-10 p.m., at Tardeo at 12-40 p.m., and at other post-offices generally between 8 and 9-30 a.m. On this occasion, the bulk of the letters through the General Post Office were delivered in between 5 and 6 hours; but one addressed to Victoria Bunder, Colaba, occupied 22 hours and 10 minutes. Those posted at Malabar Hill were delivered most irregularly, one in 2¾ hours to Cumballa Hill, while one addressed to Parel occupied 20 hours and 10 minutes, and another to Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 22 hours. Of the covers posted at Tardeo, one to Victoria Bunder, Colaba, occupied 21¼ hours, while another to Parel was 27 hours and 50 minutes in transmission.

3. Such delay and irregularity, my Committee are of opinion, calls for serious enquiry into the entire system and arrangements for the delivery of local letters. If, as they understand, there are three deliveries in the day, it could not be possible for such extraordinary differences in time to be taken in transmission, and the Committee of the Chamber accordingly trust that the matter will receive the favor of your early attention. There can be no doubt that with a better and more effective system of local delivery there would be an enormous increase in the number of local letters entrusted to the Post Office. At present business people have so little confidence that their letters will reach their destination in a reasonable period, that they maintain an expensive system of hand delivery rather than resort to the Post Office. But if as in London and large towns in England, dependence could be placed on letters through the Post Office being promptly and certainly delivered, there can be little doubt that the present cumbersome system of deliveries by private messengers would be largely superseded by the Post Office.

4. I am further directed by the Committee of the Chamber to represent to you the inconvenience which merchants and bankers suffer from the delay in the delivery of registered letters by the Europe mails. These generally contain valuable documents or remittances, and in the case of the latter a few hours' delay may entail the loss of a day's interest, not to speak of more serious consequences. On the arrival of the last mail, for instance, on the 2nd instant, the ordinary letters were delivered about 9 a.m., but registered packets did not reach the addressees until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As it so happened, these registered letters by last mail brought considerable sums in Government paper, which were required for the monthly settlements maturing on the day the mail arrived, and in many instances much inconvenience resulted from the six hours' delay which occurred between the receipt of ordinary correspondence and the registered packets.

5. My Committee beg to express the hope that this matter will also meet with your attention, and that some means may be devised by which registered packets, if not delivered immediately with other letters, should be issued with a very short interval of delay.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) John Marshall, Secretary.

Postmaster General's Office, Bombay, 11th March, 1891.
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to say that the matter referred to in it will receive attention, and that a further communication will be sent to you in due course.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. P. Symonds, Postmaster General.

Postmaster General's Office, Bombay, 30th March 1891.
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—In continuation of this office formal acknowledgment, No. 18333, dated the 11th March, 1891, I have now the honour to reply to the representation of the Chamber regarding the defects in the local delivery system of Bombay.

2. The Presidency Postmaster has made enquiries and has explained the cause of the delay, real or apparent, to each of the test letters, but I believe that what the Chamber require is not so much an explanation of the delay in particular cases as that some steps should be taken to ensure that letters posted in one Post Office in Bombay should be delivered from another within a reasonable interval. It is therefore only necessary to say that according to the existing system, the officials of the Post Office have been found to be at fault in only 7 out of the 45 cases referred by the Chamber. The man whose duty it was to clear the Tardeo letter-box failed to do so in time for the mail-cart, and thus four letters missed one delivery (Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, in the list). Three others were delayed until the morning by a postman at Colaba (Nos. 30, 38, and 44 in the list), who assumed that the office to which they were addressed would be closed in the evening. Suitable notice has been taken of these instances of neglect of duty, but I am afraid that notwithstanding all precautions such cases will always be liable to occur.

3. Five of the letters missed two deliveries (No. 4 addressed to Byculla instead of Mazagon, and Nos. 13, 19, 35, and 41 addressed to Parel instead of Dadur) owing to their having been addressed to the wrong Post-Office, but in the greater number of cases a delivery was missed owing to the letters having been posted at the wrong time. The time fixed for the second delivery is 12-30, and to be in time for this the mail-carts have to leave the General Post Office at 11-15 a.m. It is obvious, therefore, that letters posted at noon or thereabouts could not be delivered before the evening delivery, and I see that no less than 38 out of your 45 letters were posted about that time.

4. From the fact, however, that the letters were so posted it appears that 11 a.m. is an inconveniently early hour for the letters of business men to be posted, so that they may be in time for the second delivery and arrangements are now being taken in hand for fixing a later hour, which will be duly notified.

5. Your remarks about the inadequacy of the local service to meet public requirements are also receiving attention, and steps will be taken both to increase the number of deliveries and to improve the accuracy of the service. The hours of posting and delivery will be notified in due course. Some delay must, however occur, because these measures will entail a considerable increase in the delivery staff, for which it will be necessary to procure sanction, and notwithstanding the opinion expressed in para. 3 of your letter, I am afraid there is little chance of the additional expenditure being met by a corresponding increase in postal business. Notes will continue to be sent by hand, and messages by telephone, and the number of letters posted for local delivery will, I am afraid, remain inconsiderable.

6. With reference to the second complaint of the Chamber, that relating to the delivery of registered letters received by the English mail, I have the honour to point out that the delay complained of is no new thing. The English mail letters are delivered within a very short time of the arrival of the steamer, and if they were kept back until the registered letters were ready, considerable delay would be caused, which the public would not endure. Every registered letter has to be examined and a receipt prepared. An attempt was made to get this work done on boardship, but it was found impracticable. The registered letters are, therefore, as formerly, issued by the next delivery. It may happen, however, that this next delivery is too late for business purposes, and this inconvenience has been already recognised. Steps will shortly be taken to issue the registered letters by a special delivery very soon after the delivery of the ordinary letters, and I trust that all cause for complaint on this head will then be removed.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to the Chamber of Commerce for taking the trouble to have the local delivery system tested and for sending me suggestions on which I am able to take action. It is always a matter of difficulty in this Department to ascertain what the requirements of the public really are, and the Chamber may rest assured that any assistance

which they can give in bringing to light the shortcomings of the service will be gratefully acknowledged, even though it may not be always possible, on account of financial considerations, to give full effect to their recommendations.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. P. Symonds, Postmaster General.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 18th April 1891.

To the Postmaster General, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 19366 of the 30th ultimo, and in so doing to express their thanks for the courteous manner in which you have entertained their suggestions, and the satisfaction with which they learn that steps are being taken to remedy the existing defects in the local deliveries of letters, as also to obviate the delay which has hitherto prevailed in the distribution of registered packets from Europe.

The object the Committee had in view in posting the various test letters referred to in my previous communication, was, as they are glad to see you cordially recognise, more "to elicit the broad lines on which the local deliveries could be improved, than to obtain explanations of particular cases of delay." But nevertheless, the remarks you make in regard to the delay in the special instances you deal with, emphasise, my Committee venture to think, several defects in the existing system calling for amendment which have apparently escaped your notice.

Five of the test letters, it is stated, missed two deliveries, owing to their having been addressed to the wrong Post Office, one having been addressed to Byculla instead of Mazagon, and four to Parel instead of Dadur. In all of these cases, the districts given in the addresses were those generally in use and accepted by the residents themselves as including the streets and houses mentioned, and it would appear, therefore, that there are defined postal districts differing from those ordinarily known to describe the various localities of the city. If the Committee are correct in this assumption, they would suggest that no time should be lost in making the limits of the postal districts widely known, and intimating to the public by advertisements, circulars, and the issue of a postal map of the City, that time in delivery of their correspondence may be saved by causing it to be directed to the correct postal district in the same way as in London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.

The delay in the transmission of the greater number of the test letters, however, arose, as you are good enough to point out, from their having been posted at the wrong time, thus causing them to miss a delivery. As to this, my Committee beg to say that in their opinion if the local deliveries were as frequent and as efficient as they should be in a city like Bombay, there should be no wrong time, during ordinary business hours at all events—for posting letters. Even with the three deliveries per day which now exist, however, this particular cause of delay would at once be dispelled if the public were made aware of the house, at which the deliveries were made from the various officers and when letters ought to be posted to be in time for such deliveries. On these points no information seems to be published, although it appears from the results obtained by the Chamber's test letters that they embrace the causes of delay in cases of letters properly directed. The Committee of the Chamber would accordingly suggest that lists showing the times of deliveries and latest hours of posting should be prepared for all the town offices separately, and made available free to the inhabitants of various districts, in such a form that it could be conveniently kept for immediate reference.

Since last addressing you, the Committee have further had their attention called to the detention of under-paid letters, both European and Indian. In the case of the former, the Committee trust it will be found possible to deliver them with the accelerated delivery of registered packets when the new arrangements come into force, and unless the number of the latter is excessive it might be possible to get them delivered simultaneously fully prepaid covers by the same mail. It may, no doubt, be argued that the non-payment in advance should subject the senders to certain penalties but as the omission frequently arises from pure inadvertence, my Committee consider that the charge of double postage is of itself a sufficient penalty without the additional delay. Moreover, both penalties, in the majority of instances, fall on the innocent addressee whose interests may suffer by the delay, while for various reasons he may be unable to recoup himself for the excess postage.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) John Marshall, Secretary.

SWEETENING INVALID FOODS.

A dietary free from sweet things soon palls on the palate. Saccharine foods enter most largely into the daily food of mankind, and are indispensable to continued health. When we say saccharine matters, perhaps we should include starch, for sugar is only starch digested. Dietetically the interesting question is, When is starch and when is sugar contra-indicated?

First of all, starch is contra-indicated in the early months of infant life, and is the cause of more trouble at this period than most people are aware of. The reason for this is not hard to find. Before the starch can be absorbed it must be digested; but at this early period of life the digestive ferments which convert starch into sugar are only slightly developed, and therefore the starchy food must remain largely unchanged. The effect is two-sided. It deprives the system of food, and the continuous grating of the starch particles along the whole alimentary tract irritates and injures it so that it becomes daily less and less fitted to perform its work, and so the food has difficulty in getting through the intestinal walls into the blood. Thus the body wastes. After a time constipation, alternating with diarrhœa, sets in. Matters go from bad to worse. The tissues, deprived of their proper nutriment, shrink, and the shrinking is seen in the pinched, old-man-like features and shrivelled and emaciated limbs and body. In the general starvation every tissue in the body is irritable or weak, the eye is glassy, the days and nights are without proper rest, and after a little more misery, the blighted life fades out entirely—the child dies.

Those who have had much to do with feeding infants artificially, will recognize in the above no overdrawn picture, but an actual statement of facts. Let the diet be changed, and what is the result? If the change be a correct one, the result will be good. If starchy food be withheld, and a malt food be substituted for it, the effect will be striking and immediate. What is a malt food? may here be naturally inquired. A malt food like Kepler's is one wherein the grain (as barley) has been germinated, infused, and the fluid then drawn off and condensed. The germination converts the starch in the grain into sugar, the conversion being due to a disgestive ferment called diastase. In the Kepler Malt Extract this ferment acts when a spoonful of the Malt is added to a plate of warm gruel; and when porridge and puddings are being given to fever patients it should always be used. Physiology teaches us that the stomach does not digest starch, and it is probable that in disease the presence of starchy food in that organ may be undesirable.

In many cases of dyspepsia there is a great tendency to acidity. It will always be found that certain sweet things increase this tendency and aggravate the trouble. Some saccharine matters quickly sour, and the advantages of a comparatively stable sugar, like the maltose of Kepler's Extract of Malt, are very marked.

In the disease known as diabetes, the urine is heavy with sugar, and the administration of sugar is believed to add fuel to the flame, or at all events to make mischief worse. And this brings us to the consideration of Saccharin, the new coal-tar product which the French have been going out of their way so much to condemn, but which, notwithstanding, is a most useful agent in medicine. Remember, we have been told times out of number that saccharin unergoes no change in the body, and that it is excreted in the same state as it is taken; despite these facts, it has been alleged by certain people to be a food. It is not a food, and no one in his senses would think of taking it instead of a food as such. If it be taken in diabetes, instead of other sweet things which are poisonous, that is another matter.

As some have circulated the statement that saccharin induces dyspepsia, what Dr. Pavy says is of interest. In a communication to the *Lancet*, some time ago, Dr. Pavy said:—"Saccharin cannot take the position of a representative of sugar, and I need hardly say, should not be used to give a fictitious sweetness in lieu of sugar. It stands upon its own ground, however, regarded purely as a sweetening agent, and I know of nothing to preclude its use with perfect safety from harm by those whom circumstances may render it advisable to employ it in place of sugar. To the diabetic it must undoubtedly be looked upon as a great requisition. To the unduly stout it may also be regarded as fitted to render similar service. There are others also who, for reasons well founded or not, desire to avoid sugar, and to those it affords the means of giving effect to their wish without having to sacrifice anything as regards sense of taste. .... It is nowhere authoritatively contended that it possesses any irritant or directly injurious properties. Vague dyspeptic troubles are spoken of without any proof or reliable evidence that such are occasioned by it.

The Tabloids of Saccharin are soluble, sweetening, safe. One is enough to sweeten a cup of tea or coffee. The quantity required of them cannot possibly do any harm, being no more antiseptic than condiments, and passing quickly out of the stomach.

HOT WEATHER IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, April 26.

What is left of society here is now prettty equally divided into two classes. Those who profess they like the heat, and wonder why any one goes to the hills, and those who consider it the correct thing to grumble, whether it is hot or not. The former are those who cannot possibly get away, and think the pious fiction of saying they like the heat shows a contented mind: (to this class I acknowledge I belong). The latter would not for the world be so unfashionable as to let it be supposed that they could stand one hot season in the plains without the risk of seriously impairing their constitution. Of course we have among us a certain number of "Mark Tapley's" who are jolly under all circumstances, but these, candour compels me to say, even at the risk of being considered ungallant, are chiefly confined to the sterner sex. This year, however, there has really been very little to grumble at, as we have got to almost the end of April without the heat being excessive, and in less than six weeks we may hope that the hot weather of 1891 will be a thing of the past. The unusual amount of rain that has fallen since the first of March has kept us comparatively cool, and we who have stayed here have succeeded in persuading ourselves that we have done better than if we had spent our money on going to the Hills. Whether the end of May will find us of the same opinion or not who can tell?

There has been a regular exodus from Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum. Chudderghaut is not quite so empty, but the Residency is almost deserted. The ladies are all gone. Dances, gymkhanas, and theatricals are all things of the past so far as we are concerned, and somehow we find we can manage to live without them. Our last excitement, probably for sometime, was a visit from Mrs. Brown-Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew, in the early part of the month. Their audiences here were not so appreciative as those in Bombay, but the difficulties of acting without a company and proper scenery must be very great. Public opinion here was that Mrs. Brown-Potter was seen to best advantage in "She stoops to Conquer." They were the guests of Sir Asman Jah, and gave two performances at the Busheer Bagh Theatre, one being before the Nizam. They gave no public performance.

The Nizam, attended by Major Afsur Jung and Toofail Ali Beg Khan Bahadur and a small suite left on the night of the 20th for Monkotah, a station on the Warangal-Bezwada line, and yesterday he succeeded in bagging a fine figer. Mankotah is included in the Pakha Preserves, and there is a beautiful lake in the vicinity. The frequent showers we have had this year have brought out the leaves so early that the jungle is much thicker than is usual at this season, and the difficulty of getting at Master Stripes is largely increased.

There has been a great deal said lately on the subject of the tiger becoming extinct in India, but they show no signs of decreasing in the Nizam's dominions. Deers, however, seem to be fast dying out, as the village shikarries slaughter them all the year round, shooting does and bucks indiscriminately. A few weeks ago a tiger was shot in a rather unusual way in the Indore district. An East Indian contractor, employed on irrigation works not far from Indore, went out one evening to watch for deer at a place close to his camp, where they frequently came to eat the blossoms of the Mowha tree. He had been sitting on the ground behind a bush for about ten minutes, when a bear passed close to him. He fired and shot him dead, but did not move from the spot, as he hoped his shot might not frighten away the expected deer. In less than a quarter of an hour a large tigress passed within six yards of him at a quick walk. Though his only weapon was a single barrelled military snider he fired and killed her on the spot. It was a rash proceeding as had the shot not been immediately fatal he would have almost certainly been killed before he could have reloaded his rifle. There was no one with him but an unarmed chuprassie. East Indians are not usually credited with possessing much pluck, but in this case it was certainly not wanting.

The chief drawback to the pleasure of tiger-shooting is the necessity for going after them in the hot weather, so the discovery of a hill 2,100 feet above sea level, abounding in game, ought to be a boon to sportsmen who object to intense heat in this part of the Deccan. This hill was reported on some time ago by the civil authorities as being pleasantly cool all through the hot weather, but their information being vague in the extreme (they fixed its height at a mile) it was this year inspected and reported on by the P. W. D., and is found to be worthy of attention. It is about 125 miles north of Hyderabad and resembles a sugar loaf with the top cut off. The plateau is seven miles long by five miles wide, and being very much higher than the surrounding country it is very cool at night all through the hot weather and comparatively cool in the day. The low hills surrounding the plateau abound with game, but the village, which was once a large and prosperous one, is now quite deserted owing to the banks being in ruins. This makes the important matter of obtaining food in the neighbourhood difficult, but they will now doubtless be repaired, and though our "hill station" will never prove a dangerous rival to Matheran or Mahableshwar it will probably some day prove a pleasant resort for lover of sports and wild jungles.

Those who have never seen the jungles in the Indian spring, which is the same time of year as our English spring, can have no idea of how beautiful an Indian jungle can be. Most people see them in the cold weather, when the trees are bare and dusty, and they are then very different for what they are when the tender greens and browns of the young leaves first show themselves. The colouring is then almost equal to our English autumn tints. Some of the leaves on their first appearance are bright yellow, others deep red, as red as the copper beach, and these contrasted with the different shades of green and the gorgeous scarlet blossoms of the "Flame of the Forest," make a brilliant picture. Then the number of flowering shrubs and creepers one discovers are marvellous, so the much maligned mouths of April and May have in the jungles a charm of their own. Then what a calumny it is to say that the Indian birds are songless! Just as the dawn steals over the landscape on an April morning the songs and calls of our feathered friends are every whit as enchanting as in an English grove.

The order for the re-trial of the accused in the City murder case has caused great satisfaction, and it will doubtless now be thoroughly settled. The escape of the accused Abdul Wahid is to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that no efforts will be spared to bring him to justice. Many hard things have been said of late of the courts of justice in Hyderabad, and its well-wishers trust it will now be proved that the adverse criticisms are no longer deserved.

Cholera has been hovering about the city for the last two months, but Chadarghaut and the Residency Bazaars have been singularly free from it this hot season owing chiefly, there can be no doubt, to the abundant supply of pure water they are now blessed with. Were the same great benefit extended to the city of Hyderbad it would soon be no longer, what it now is, an almost constant home of cholera. The absconding of a sowcar from Balarum has caused great consternation in that little station. Almost all residents there banked with him, and they are all losers to some extent. The 7th Hussars have lost heavily. No one knows his whereabouts and even if found he is probably unable to pay.

The rumours of the immediate departure of Sir Denis Fitzpatrick from among us that have been rife, are, we are all glad to know, unfounded. Sir Denis and his daughters are spending the hot weather at Mahableshwur.

Great preparations are on foot to receive the Czar this summer in Finland. He will inspect the new cavalry regiments at Wilmenstrand, and stay some time at his Kotka fishing villa.

The Bishop of Lichfield has discovered that the old parish churchyards of Englaand are being deformed and degraded by a practice that is absolutely illegal. The practice referred to is that of ornamenting graves with artificial flowers—sometimes made of hideous black and white beads—which are covered with a glass case. He knows one clergyman who actually has three hundred of these eyesores scattered over his grave-ground. What the Bishop would like is to see clergymen exert their power and influence a little more in this matter: for we are assured that the friends of the buried have no right to introduce such things without a faculty which the Chancellor would not be very likely to grant. In the matter of the doggerel and coarse jests which once were so strangely popular as inscriptions for tombstones, the clergy have already helped to bring about a welcome reform. A faint echo of this odd custom is found in the story of a man who, desiring to erect quite recently a monument to his father, came to the Bishop and asked to be allowed to engrave upon it Hamlet's line, "A little more than kin and less than kin." On its being pointed out that this was not very flattering to the deceased parent the proposal, we learn, was withdrawn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with inward English Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay, about 5 a.m. on Monday next.

Mr. Raikes's new system of boy messengers has been extended to the House of Commons.

Mr. Louis Jennings, M.P., was present in the House of Commons on Monday (April 6) for the first time since his recent illness.

Colonel Kitchener has been provisionally appointed to reorganise the Egyptian police force.

Subscriptions are being raised in Italy for the purpose of laying a bronze wreath on the grave of the two British men-of-war's men who were drowned in attempting to save life on the sinking of the Utopia.

After a year's absence from England Mr. J. L. Toole has safely arrived in Europe from Australia and New Zealand, and is on his way home to his many friends in London. Since landing at Brindisi Mr. Toole, in company with congenial fellow-travellers, has visited Naples, Rome, and Monte Carlo; and Paris will be his last holiday ground before he reappears with his blushing honours thick upon him at the little playhouse in King William-street. Good luck has attended the popular comedian throughout the whole journey, and he is reported to be looking "five years younger" than when he started.

The action brought by Sir William Gordon Cumming against Mrs. Wilson and others for slander in connection with the baccarat case is about fifty down in the list of London special juries, and is not likely to be reached for two or three weeks. One Court only will sit for the present to try these actions, but it is announced that a second Court will be formed after the list of Bankruptcy matters has been disposed of. Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P. (the Solicitor-General) and Mr. C. F. Gill will appear as counsel for the plaintiff; while the defendants, five in number, will be represented by Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Asquith, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Arthur Russell.

On April 5 the Emperor commenced the work of piercing the dam which kept the waters of the Baltic from running into the new canal through Jutland to the German Ocean.

A Committee has, it is stated, been formed in the French capital for the purpose of organising in Paris next year an International Colonial Exhibition. Six millions of francs have, it is added, been guaranteed.

A Cabinet Council was held at Buenos Ayres on April 7, when a decree was signed, suspending until June the payment of deposits in the National Bank and Provincial Bank, offering to depositors the option of taking internal bonds in exchange for their deposits, and proposing the fusion of both State banks into a great Banco de la Republica.

A telegram received in Paris from Chili states that the insurgents have become masters of the whole province of Antofagasta, and had driven a body of Government troops into Bolivia, where they were disarmed. The Government troops are joining the rebels in the north. The whole of the German squadron now in Chinese waters has been ordered to proceed to the Chilian coast.

Cardinal Lavigerie has organised a new military and religious Order for the exploration and Christianising of Africa, which seems derived from the idea of the Knights Templar of old. They are not called Templars, but "The Armed Brethren of the Sahara," and their first lodge, or house, was inaugurated at Biskra, on the Algerian frontier, on Sunday. The knights, or monks, are to be trained in the arts of agriculture and the use of arms.

The *Colonial Blatt* publishes the appointment of Baron von Soden as Governor of German East Africa with the title of Excellency, as also that of Dr. Carl Peters "as Commissary at the disposal of the Governor," and that of Lieutenant von Zelewski as commander of the Schutztrupe, who will also act for the Governor in cases of the latter's absence. Baron von Soden will also take out with him various other functionaries, including Baron von Moltke as secretary.

The leading German steamship companies, it is said, are resolved to buy English and American coals until the German coal ring is broken up.

It is understood that Lord Spencer succeeds Lord Granville in the leadership of the Gladstonian party in the House of Lords.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of King Charles of Roumania is to be celebrated next month at Bucharest with great festivities, and a large number of Royal and distinguished guests are expected there, says the *World*. The Queen proposes to confer the order of the Garter upon King Charles, but it has not yet been decided whether a member of the Royal Family will be despatched to Bucharest to invest him, or whether there will be a special mission for that purpose. If one of the Princes goes to Bucharest, the Duke of Connaught will probably be selected.

A concession has been granted for the construction of the projected railway up the Jungfrau.

The seventieth anniversary of Greek Independence was celebrated at Athens on April 6 by festivities on a more than usually extensive scale.

From St. Petersburg it is stated that the Czarewitch is expected to arrive again in Russia towards the middle of May, returning to St. Petersburg by way of Vladivostock, Irkutsk, Omnsk, Orsk, Orenberg, Uralsk, and Szamara.

The Comte de Paris writes from Villamanrique to express his deep regret in granting M. Bousher's request, owing to age (eighty years) and ill-health, to be relieved from the sanctions of his political representative in France. As his successor, the Comte de Paris has chosen the Comte d'Haussonville.

Professor Elihu Thomson has recently completed some very remarkable experiments on the physiological effects of alternate currents. He finds that the danger of the current diminishes as the number of alternations per second is increased. Thus it took twenty times as strong a current to kill a dog when the alternations were 4,500 per second, than when they were 120 per second. When the alternations were 300 per second, the current was only half as dangerous to life as when the alternations were 120.

The news of a most remarkable death, which has just occurred in the town of Polatsk in Russian Poland, has reached St. Petersburg. A short time since a travelling circus gave a representation in that town. The manageress of the circus, a woman of remarkable beauty and popularity, who was herself an excellent horse-woman, was just on the point of leaving the ring, after performing some daring feats with a spirited horse, when the animal suddenly attacked her in a furious manner. For a few minutes the audience in spite of the woman's shrieks, did not appear to realise that anything unusual was occurring, and applauded and cheered the actions of the horse, thinking them part of the performance; and it was not until the animal had kicked her with such force that she fell to the ground, that people realised that something was wrong. The brute then trampled upon her with such fury that none of the public or the grooms in attendance had the courage to approach the spot. At last the unfurtunate woman managed to extricate herself from beneath the animal's hoofs. Half-stunned, with her dress all torn and her face and body streaming with blood, she had sufficient strength left to salute the audience and stagger from the ring without any assistance. She had, however, hardly reached the dressing room before she commenced to utter piercing shrieks, which were heard by the audience in the circus. After lingering several hours in great agony, she succumbed to the terrible injuries she had received.

THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS LABORATORY AND LECTURE-ROOM.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Collector and District Magistrate of Surat, performed at Surat on Saturday evening the opening ceremony of the Tapidas Varajdas Laboratory and Lecture-room, attached to the Surat High School, in the presence of a large and influential representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The enjoyment of the evening was enhanced by the presence of Messrs. Damodhardas and Dayabhai Tapidas Varajdas, the brother benefactors of the new institution, as well as Messrs. E. Giles and Uttamram Nurbheram Mehtaji, as representing the Educational Department, especially in so far as both these gentlemen had a prominent share in the realization of the laboratory scheme. Accommodation for the gathering was made in a specially erected *shamiana*, and nothing was wanting to make the occasion an entire success. A native band which plays every Saturday in the Public Park, was ordered to play that evening in the High School compound. The *shamiana* was decorated with flags and bunting. Exactly at 6 p.m. Mr. Lely and Mr. Giles arrived and took their seats amid cheers and applause. Messrs. Damodhardas, Dayabhai, and Uttamram, who arrived a little before the fixed time, were also greeted with cheers of welcome.

Mr. Giles, who had to open the proceedings, said:—Mr. Lely, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have had much pleasure in accepting Mr. Talati's invitation to open the proceedings this evening, because I consider that this occasion, which has called us together, is not one of ordinary interest. I think that is a very special occasion, a day that is to be marked with a white line in the history of our educational system and specially of our high schools. The teaching of science, I am afraid, has not received in past years the attention that it ought to have done. Not many years ago, it was too often the case that our high schools were supplied with insufficient and incomplete apparatus, that there was no proper room for the use of that apparatus, and that it lay neglected and dusty in the school cupboards, while, if it was used, the teaching of science was relegated to that assistant master who happened to be less ignorant of the subject than his fellows. We have now changed all that year by year. The science instruction given in our high schools is being more systematic and more efficient, and more efficient schools are supplied with costly and elaborate apparatus, and the subject is usually taught by those who have made it a special study. But it has been reserved to Surat to have the honour of a building specially erected for the teaching of science; and I do not think that any other high school can boast of so elaborate and so graceful an accessory. A great educational writer (Mr. Herbert Spencer) has assigned to science in the family of knowlege the place of Cinderella, and has pointed out how the neglected and despised daughter performs all the drudgery and supplies the comforts of the world, while other branches of the family obtain all the credit and all the consideration. This description of the neglect of science among persons connected with education is no less true of India than it was of England. But now we, in Surat, may at all events boast ourselves that we have come forward and have taken by the hand this neglected and despised daughter of knowledge, and that we have provided for her a new dress, in which she may shine out and attract the attention of the youths of Surat. Gentlemen, with a long programme before us, I will say no more, but before I sit down I wish to tender on behalf of the Government my most hearty thanks to the sons of Shett Tapidas Varajdas, by whose generous liberality this laboratory and lecture-hall have been erected, and who have fitly commemorated their father's honoured name by this building, which will be, I trust, for many years, a benefit and an ornament to Surat. My thanks are also due to Mr. U. N. Mehtaji, the permanent head-master of the High School, whom I am glad to see here this evening, and whose energy and ability directed the liberality of the brothers into the channel which it has taken. Mr. Talati has, I think, done well in having organised this gathering. (Applause.)

Mr. Damodhardas Tapidas Varajdas, who was received with applause, requested Mr. Lely to open the laboratory and lecture-room, and in doing so said:—Mr. Lely, Ladies and Gentlemen—Before requesting you, Mr. President, to declare the Tapidass Varajdas Laboratory and Lecture-room open, I beg to say a few words about the importance of science-teaching in schools generally, and practically in a big public institution like the Surat High School, and about the history of the building. A good and proper knowledge of sciences such as physics and chemistry, acquired in a lecture-room, where facts leading to the general principles of these sciences are illustrated by experiments, is highly useful, because it expands the mind by accustoming the learner to habits of observation and experiment, and makes him a practical man. Their study thus finds a prominent place in the general education of young men. It is practically useful to those who want to study medicine, pharmacy, engineering, agriculture, and its allied subjects. To secure the advantages of modern progress in sciences and arts to the people of this country, our benign Government have established schools and colleges wherein instruction in these subjects is imparted. They have also introduced railroads and telegraphs into our country for the convenience of traffic and communication, and for the extension of trade. The introduction of the powerloom and other complicated machines which yield a large outturn, and require a superior knowledge of mechanical engineering and of nature. As the centre of higher education in the district, the Surat High School is doing an excellent work in educating men who seek to obtain high academical honors (after finishing the school course), as well as those who have no intention to further their studies, but who think of qualifying themselves for Government or other service or for some other occupation. The teaching in the school is, therefore, so far as I understand, adapted to the requirements of the students who carry on their studies with different aims. In support of my view in favour of science teaching, I would here quote the remarks which Lord Reay made at the public distribution of prizes to the students of this High School in December 1886, when our offer for the laboratory was made:—"I am fully alive to the fact that we are to carry out this new method of education to which the University has given its high sanction, and if we are to have good agriculturists, and if we are to have technical education hereafter in higher forms, the all-important thing is that our high schools should have good laboratories." Being connected with one of the principal mills in Bombay, the members of our firm, including Shett Tapidas, after whom the laboratory is to be called, have felt interest in questions pertaining to technical education in general, and those bearing on the mill industry in particular. It is an admitted fact that young men who have received a sound theoretical and practical instruction in the elements of physics and chemistry, are best fitted to make excellent progress in the study of technical subjects, with an intelligence which is often found wanting in those who learn them without such a previous training, and to make improvements in the branch of industry which they would pursue. While my brother, Mr. Dayabhai, and I, were thinking of giving practical effect to the above idea, cherished also by our revered father, and of connecting his name with a public institution, we were informed by Mr. Uttamram Narberam, under whom I had the honor of receiving my education in the Elphinstone High School Bombay, about 25 years ago, that the High School at Surat was badly in want of suitable accommodation for lectures in experimental sciences taught there, and were advised by him on the subject. We thereupon decided to offer to Government a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of building a laboratory that would be sufficient to afford accommodation to the senior students of the school, and a room where scientific apparatus and chemicals may be kept, and where some practical instruction in elementary physics and chemstry may be given to students who have a mind to make them their special study in their college career, as well as to those who want to turn to account their knowledge of them in other ways. We were led to make the offer in connection with the Surat High School, because we want to be useful to our native place, Surat. Our offer was announced on the 20th of December 1886 at a public distribution of prizes to the students of this High School, when Lord Reay, who presided, spoke on the subject of our offer in terms befitting it and the occasion. The offer was graciously accepted by Government, who were pleased to grant an equal sum for the construction of the building. On the estimates having been made, it was found that the cost of the proposed building would be approximately Rs. 12,000. This was brought to our knowledge, and we gladly offered to contribute half of the expense which in round numbers was Rs. 900. It is a great pleasure to me to say on this interesting occasion that the building has been well designed and built, as you all will presently see; and we hope that it will prove useful and encourage the study of science in a proper sprit—our chief object in making the aforesaid contribution. In conclusion, I beg to request you, Mr. President, to declare the Tapidass Varajdas Laboratory and Lecture-room open, and to express our hearty thanks to you for the honour you have done us by presiding, and for taking the chief part in the opening ceremony for which we have now met; to Mr. Giles, who has come here especially for the occasion, and who has taken a very great interest in carrying out the project of the laboratory; to the ladies and gentlemen for the favour they have done us by their presence; and to Mr. Talati and the school staff, for the trouble they have taken in doing all that is needful for this occasion: and our thanks are also due to Mr. Uttamram Narbheram Mehtaji for his valuable advice to us in the matter, and for the trouble he took in maturing the project. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Uttamram N. Mehtajee then addressed the meeting at some length. At the request of the head-master, Mr. Talati, Mr. Lely distributed prizes and scholarships to some of the students. Mr. Damodhardas Tapidas then presented a silver key to the President, who, accompanied by a few gentlemen, went and opened the Laboratory and Lecture-room, and shortly after, returning to the *shamiana*, addressed the meeting:—

Mr. Giles, Mr. Damodhardas, ladies and gentlemen,—I may be allowed to express in the name of Surat our sincere thanks to the sons of Mr. Tapidas for this liberal contribution to the building we have opened to-day. It is a good thing to keep green among us, by any legitimate means, the memory of such a man as their late father, whose career was an honour to his native town. I trust that many a boy who takes his seat in the Tapidas Varajdas Lecture-room will keep in mind the friendless, penniless lad who, years ago, left Surat for Bombay, there to live on 20 or 30 rupees per month, and who by honesty, shrewdness and energy, raised himself to be a millionaire. It must be remembered, too, that what has been done once may be done again, and that it is in his power by the exercise of similar qualities to make himself something better even than a millionaire; a man eminent for having done something to increase the wisdom or wealth of his country. There is another pleasing feature about the liberality of Messrs. Damodhardas and Dayabhai. While desirous to perpetuate the name of an honoured father, they have not forgotten the place which gave them birth. We Suratees have some reason to be jealous of Bombay. She has taken our trade. She takes away year by year many of our best men. And when we hear of other magnificent colleges and schools and hospitals and waterworks, we are inclined to remind the men who have gone from us to make their fortunes, that in their mother city there are boys and girls to be educated, rich and poor to be relieved, and a whole population to be supplied with pure water. Not that we are ungrateful for past benefits, but like Oliver Twist we ask for more. This occasion is perhaps most of all interesting, because it makes a new departure. This High School of ours, now under Mr. Talati's care, has lately put forth two new limbs—the Gymnasium and this Laboratory. The Gymnasium we owe to the Municipal Commissioners, who, according to my experience, ever show an enlightened and ready desire to promote the welfare of the town whose local affairs are committed to their management. This Gymnasium I take to be an expression in brick and mortar of the fact that henceforth in Surat complete education will mean the nurture of a strong sound body as well as a well-stored mind. And the Laboratory means that the glib speaker and facile writer will no longer be sole products even of mental culture, but men in whom the powers of observation are developed, and whose patience, exactness and dispassionate reason are cultivated by a study of the operations of physical nature. It seems to me that these pursuits ought to be specially grateful to the native of India, who is already in strong sympathy with nature on what I may call its sentimental side. The villagers in the field people the world around him. To his mind there is scarcely such a thing as inanimate Nature. He hears in the moan of the night-wind the voice of the Shaktis; in the rustle of the pipul tree he hears the whisper of departed spirits. A view which to the practical matter-of-fact Western eye is merely a road for the mere carriage of grain and cotton or a head for an irrigation scheme, is to him an emanation of the deity whose waters purify from sin. Men who are already on such intimate terms with Nature should be the first to enter on the study and inquiry which leads to deeper knowledge. (After addressing the students some words of advice, Mr. Lely proceeded.) This is not the first time that an Eastern people have taken to the study of physical science. The Mahomedans of the Middle Ages applied themselves to it with zeal and ability; but it all came to nothing. Their physics became debased with magic; their chemistry became alchemy; their astronomy became astrology. At about the same time a band of students in Europe took up a note which produced numerous remarkable discoveries for the service of man, beginning from the gunpowder of Roger Bacon, and not ending with the telephone of Mr. Edison. The difference between the two was just this—that the Europeans ever kept their feet on the hard earth; they even strove to tame and train the forces of Nature to the use of man; while the others shut themselves up in their cells and cast themselves in dreams of mysticism. Lastly, let me beg of you to do what you take in hand thoroughly. It is not a man's work that elevates him. It is the spirit in which he does it. Some men make tables and benches, and some men make poetry; and it is generally considered that the poet is of the superior order of being. But such is the man who makes a good strong bench firm on its four legs, rather than the bad poet or indifferent quill-driver. Mr Damodhardas, I have had much pleasure in complying with your kind request to open this lecture-room; and may generations of humble-minded practical and thorough students issue from it. (Loud applause.)

The distribution of pan-supari and nosegays terminated the first part of the programme, and the band played the National Anthem, the whole assembly standing.

Separate parties of ladies and gentlemen then went to witness a programme of experiments, which was gone through with splendid success by the boys, who were prepared therein by the head-master and Mr. D. B. Wells.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 28.

Richards, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Agra.

Strachey, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—April 26.

Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A G, for M, on duty, to Deolali.

April 28.

Strachey, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, from leave, to Manipur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

1. There will be Squad Drill for No. 2 Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m., to-morrow.
2. The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m., to-day. Members who will attend are requested to wear Mess Uniform.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, at 9 o'clock, to-night. Officers commanding companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes. Officers and Volunteers who intend being present are requested to wear Mess Dress, or red or white uniform.
2. The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the same time.
3. All Prizes not claimed at the distribution *will be forfeited*.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. Members are requested to return their Carbines to Head-quarters as early as possible.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

Cholera is still raging in the city of Hyderabad, 56 deaths from this disease being recorded last week, against 71 registered the previous week. In the suburbs 45 deaths were reported against 41 in the preceding week. In the Residency bazaars there were three deaths. As several cases have occurred in the 26th Madras Infantry, at Secunderabad, Secunderabad town was placed out of bounds to the troops in cantonment for nearly a month. This restriction was removed on Wednesday last, but Chudderghaut, adjacent to the city of Hyderabad, is still out of bounds to all troops in garrison.

The prompt way in which the reserve troops, field hospitals, &c., were pushed on from Rawalpindi to the Black Mountain and Miranzai, deserves great praise, and Sir Fred. Roberts evidently thought the same, for he conveyed his thanks to Colonel Palmer, commanding, Colonel Patch, Commissary General, Brigade Surgeon Churchill, principal medical officer, and others (not forgetting the railway authorities) for the rapid and efficient way in which the reserves were despatched to their respective destinations.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Experiments in new methods for night signalling at sea are now being conducted on board the ships of the United States Navy. With the present system, there are three electric lights, green, red, and white, of 16-candlepower each, fitted in a vertical line on a jackstay, about six to eight feet apart. They are worked by an ordinary telegraph key, one of the long line keys of the Western Union Company being employed. The green light means a dash, the red a dot, all three lights briefly a space, or all three for a more extended period signify the end of a word. The distance at which this system can be used is about three miles. To communicate beyond three miles the "Very" system is used. This consists of pyrotechnical displays of red and green stars, by combinations of which certain numbers are represented, having their own signification in the code. The English Navy system, as is well hnown, is on the flashing plan. Another system for long-distance signalling at present under experiment in the United States Navy, and frequently employed with success in the Chilian-Peruvian war, is to throw the electric search light directly overhead and make dashes and dots with it against the sky, so that they may be read for many miles by the whole fleet. A new French system, called the "Ardois," has been fitted on the *Chicago* for experiment on her present cruise, and will be tested on favourable occasions. This system is made up of ten lamps which hand vertically from a backstay, thus forming combinations which, being interpreted, make up the code. The combinations are worked from a keyboard having sixty-two different letters and signals.

The London Brigade of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers are to be commended for the practical way in which they go to work to render themselves efficient. They do their utmost under difficulties to study the rudiments of seamanship and gunnery on board the Frolic, but give them a chance to learn something of the modern material of war and they never fail to avail themselves of the opportunity. On Monday, the 21st ultimo, when they were unexpectedly informed that 60 men and officers would be allowed to take part in the naval operations at Portsmouth, 4 officers and 55 petty officers and seamen at once relinquished previous arrangements and accepted the invitation. On the following Thursday the detachment joined the Duke of Wellington and fell into the routine,—a godsend to the Commander, who was very short of men, and quite content to let these "young gentlemen from the London offices" scrub and keep the ship clean. The Friday and Saturday were further employed in making acquaintance with the ordnance to be used on the following Monday, which included a 4-7-in. quick-firer and 5-in. and 6-in. guns. More than one naval officer, too, who saw them knock their guns about during the sham engagement, praised the quickness and thoroughness with which they had mastered the drill. Nor were they less adroit in handling the boats when the time came to put the landing party ashore; while the discipline of the brigade, as shown by the detachment at Portsmouth, is everything that can be desired. Lieutenant Stephen has just cause for pride in the smart little crew he commanded on this occasion.

The reductions introduced by General Pelloux in the Italian Military Budget, some of which are accepted, are of wide effect, and cause much lamentation, especially in the infantry. Among them are the following:—The suppression of superior district commands (recruitment bureaus), 12 Major-Generals being reduced or retired, as well as 12 infantry Captains and 24 Secretaries; the removal of Majors of infantry in temporary service in districts, and the suppression of supernumerary Captaincies in infantry regiments, as well as a diminution in the number of Sub-Lieutenancies,—these latter, in case of war, to be filled by Reserve officers, whose number is consequently to be increased; the reduction, on a peace footing, of the number of horses allotted to the batteries of artillery; the suppression of four disciplinary (penal) companies out of eight. There are also proposals for reorganising the administrative service and transforming the commissariat. The limit of age of auxiliary officers is also to be lowered, with the object of economising on their indemnities. Further, it is proposed to make great reforms in the artillery establishments, to reduce the number of officers of military tribunals, to suppress the training batteries of the artillery, and to completely reform the military schools. These are some only of the many drastic proposals which are introduced by the Minister, and it will be understood that in service circles they are received with something like dismay.

Sir Thomas Symonds, in a recent letter, gives six signs by which you may know the "obsolete" vessel-of-war:—

1. Insufficient cellular subdivision below water.
2. The possession, together or separately, of a single screw, worn out or patched boilers, and antiquated machinery.
3. Lack of high speed owing to above causes.
4. Exposed and unprotected steering-gear.
5. Soft iron armour.
6. Discredited ordnance.

Tested in this way, he finds that out of our 77 armoured men-of-war 38 are obsolete, 8 partly obsolete, 9 armoured cruisers, and 12 only are really modern vessels fit for the line of battle. Replying to the official taunt that if our ships are obsolete so are those of the foreigners, he argues with much point that, while the existence of our Empire depends on the efficiency of its Navy, this is not the case with any other European Power; and he asks whether we do not see every Continental nation straining its hardest to prevent their armies becoming "obsolete," because they recognise that to allow their arm of protection to become inefficient means speedy effacement.

It would almost seem as if there were some malignant influence operating in the surveying service just at present. It is not so long since we had the *Egeria* scandal, and now we have disclosures revealing a very bad state of discipline in the *Penguin*. The result of the court-martial on Lieutenant Oliver, has attracted attention to this ship, and we find that 75 warrants were read in her within a twelvemonth, that nine men were in gaol at Hobart at one time, that at Freemantle the crew broke into the spirit-room of the coalhulk and helped themselves, and that one man is reported to have died from the effects of exposure undergone in attempting to desert. Taken in conjunction with other matters, these troubles appear to point to lack of administrative ability somewhere in the Hydrographic Department. In the days of Sir George Richards or Sir Frederick Evans, this frequent trouble, the outbreak of harshness and lack of sympathy, never happened.

During the last five years 31 officers have withdrawn from the surveying service for various reasons. And the attempt to make assistant-surveyors of gunners seems to have met with but poor success both in the *Egeria* and *Penguin*. The truth is that there is no faith amongst the younger men. They are, as it were, caught and shipped off to the tropics, retained against their will, overworked, and without prospects. With the exception of the *Research*, the fair-weather appointments are monopolised by the navigating line. Captain Wharton has the credit of being clever, shrewd, and a good administrator. That he is a capable hydographer and surveyor is unquestionable; but there is not a doubt that these repeated scandals are giving a very unpleasant savour to the department in his charge.

The Fiske naval range-finder, of which we read glowing accounts from the *Baltimore*, in which ship it has for some time been in use, is about to be accorded a trial at Portsmouth. This instrument has recently been tested by Italian and French naval officers with such satisfactory results that in both cases the reports recommend the purchase of an instrument for further trial on service. In the French report we find a suggestion made about its use which contains a valuable hint. It is advised that the range-finder, coupled with a sextant, should be utilised to find the height of an enemy's mast-head, a matter which must always be doubtful at the beginning of an engagement, but which, having been satisfactorily ascertained, no difficulty could afterwards be experienced, even if the instrument was put out of order in getting the range.

The general opinion of the new artillery tunic seems to be that it is a great improvement on the old one; but it is a pity that the authorities when they introduced it did not go a step further and issue new regulations for the wearing of belts. The present waist-belt should be worn as a girdle round the waist, over the tunic, and the sword and sabretasche slings, attached to a web-balt with suspender, worn underneath it. The reason is sufficiently obvious. No cloth coat that was ever made can stand the continuous strain of a heavy sword, sabretasche, belt, and slings all tugging away at the waist of it. Such weight should naturally come on the shoulder; otherwise the garment will, and does, get pulled more or less out of shape, lasts a shorter time, and gets worn at the points of friction, which are many. This regulation could be introduced without costing the officers concerned a penny, as all of them are in possession of web-belts for wear with stable jackets.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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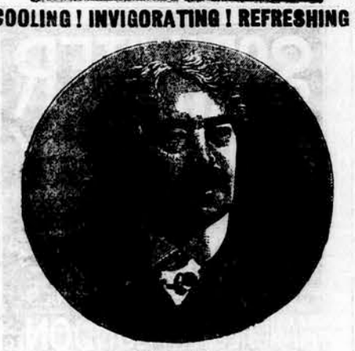

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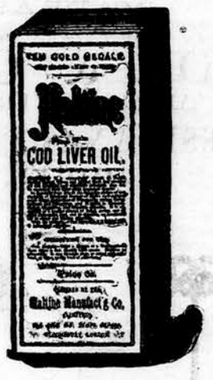

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See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
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For the Complexion.
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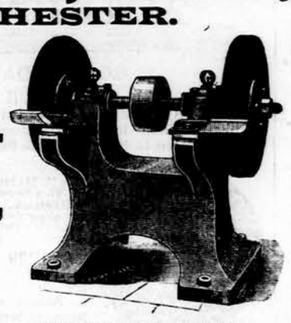
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COD LIVER EXTRACT
IN WINE & SUGAR PILLS
PREPARED BY
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VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
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One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
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These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
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THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR
Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE
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The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
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NO TASTE OR SMELL

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MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
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« DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, *Bulletin des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th, 1887.

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WIND IN THE STOMACH
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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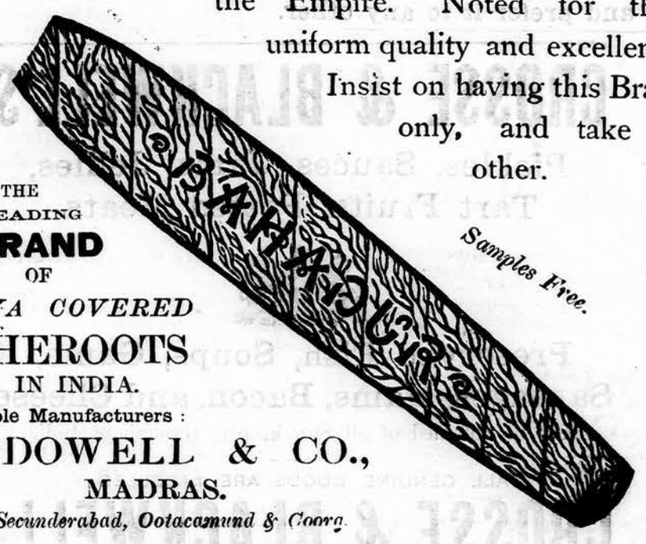

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YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

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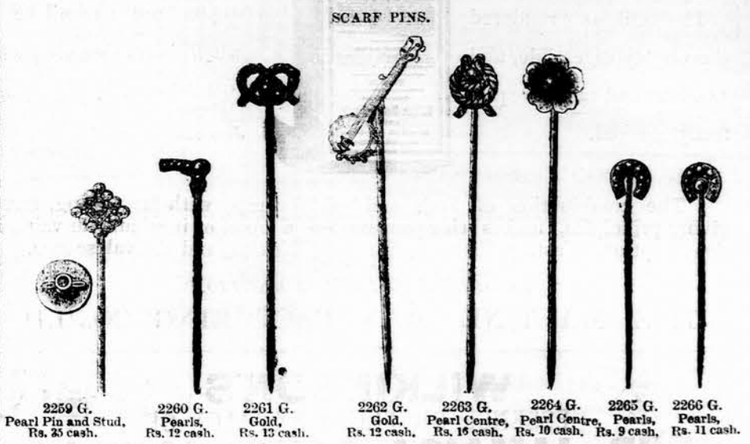

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